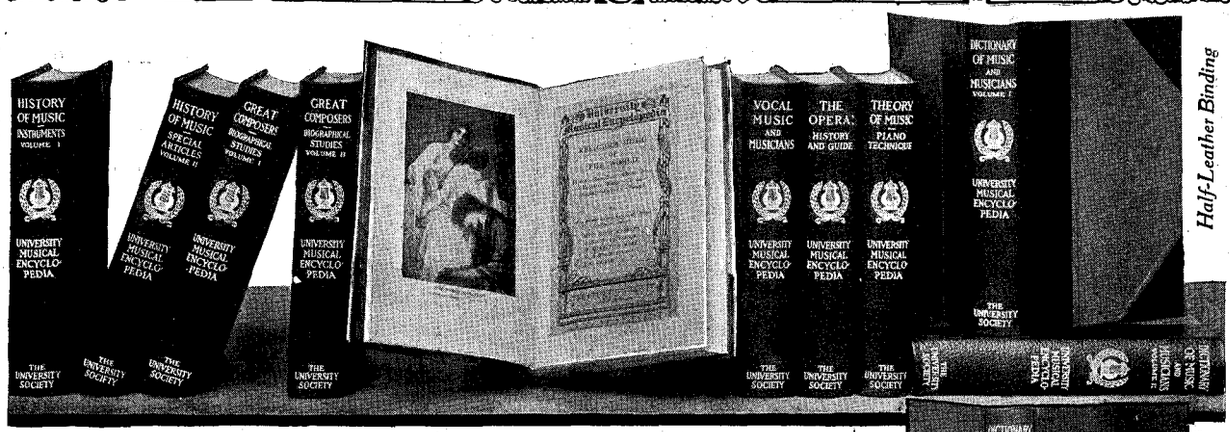
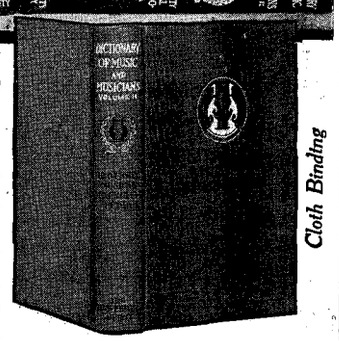

HISTORY OF MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS VOLUME I
HISTORY OF MUSIC SPECIAL ARTICLES VOLUME IV
GREAT COMPOSERS BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES VOLUME I
GREAT COMPOSERS BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES VOLUME II
VOCAL MUSIC AND MUSICIANS
THE OPERA: HISTORY AND GUIDE
THEORY OF MUSIC AND PIANO TECHNIQUE
DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS VOLUME I
UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
Half-Leather Binding



To All Musiclovers!

ALL those who are in any way interested in music will be glad to learn that after about two years of actual preparation and in spite of many unavoidable delays, the UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA (Chief Editor, Prof. Louis C. Elson, of the New England Conservatory) is at last completely ready and full sets can be promptly shipped for inspection. Heretofore, America has had no satisfactory work of this kind that it could call its own. The appearance of the UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA is therefore an event of no small interest to the music-loving public. This work is a necessity to the teacher—whether a novice or of long experience; to the student—whether elementary or advanced. And the general reader will find in it a mine of delightful and instructive reading. It is not an encyclopedia in the old-time, formal style, but a work of vital charm that has risen to the requirements of its subject and to which a great company of experts and specialists contributed. The half-tone engraving above will give some idea of the outward appearance of the volumes in the two styles of binding. The actual size of the volumes is 8¼ x 5⅞ in.

What Distinguished Musicians Say of this New Set

The subjects cover a wide range of musical literature. The articles, without exception, are both interesting and of educational value. They save the time and trouble of consulting numerous works on the various subjects. I congratulate you on the success of the entire set.

WILLIAM C. CARL,
Director of the Guilmant Organ School of New York.

You have given a truly remarkable history of music and musicians, besides many interesting articles by famous people that make the work original in its scheme. The whole collection is valuable either to professional or amateur.

HERBERT WITHERSPOON,
Leading Basso of Metropolitan Opera Company.

Why Not Investigate NOW?

Your encyclopedia is one of the best things of the kind I have ever seen. This is a work which will be of the greatest value to music students, as it is exceedingly comprehensive, clear, and concise in its presentation of the subject matter. It will give me great pleasure to recommend this work to all of our students.

WALTON PERKINS,
President of the Chicago Conservatory.

It will carry on a splendid missionary work. Not the least satisfactory portion is that devoted to church music and oratorios, the study of which will add greatly to the proper understanding of those important subjects.

WALTER HENRY HALL,
Director of Choral Music at Columbia University.

Our 286-Page Book Mailed Free to You

It is, of course, impossible for us to explain in this limited space the character and scope of the UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. To any reader or friend of this periodical who will fill out and send in the attached coupon, we shall be glad to furnish full details in a direct personal letter. This letter will also explain prices and terms. In order properly to direct the attention of lovers of music to this unusual publishing event, we have had prepared some literature on the subject that you will be glad to receive. We shall also take pleasure in mailing to you under separate cover a copy of our "Musiclover's Handbook," which is entirely independent of the UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, and which gives in 286 pages a pronouncing dictionary of musical terms and a biographical dictionary of musicians. This will make an exceedingly convenient and attractive pocket reference book for all interested in music. In writing, kindly use the coupon and fill it out carefully, so that there may be no mistake. If you have friends who, you think, would be interested, send us their names also, and we shall be glad to mail them information in regard to the UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA and a copy of the "Musiclover's Handbook."

The University Society, *44-60 East Twenty-third Street New York City*

L. D. 1-20.

UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
New York City
Music Department.

Kindly send me details in regard to your new publication, the UNIVERSITY MUSICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, with prices and terms; also, in accordance with your agreement, a copy of the "Musiclover's Handbook" without any charge to me whatsoever.

NAME.....

STREET ADDRESS.....

TOWN AND STATE.....

OCCUPATION.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Humanity's Melting Pot—*With the Lid Off!*"

The Immigration Problem

A NEW BOOK—JUST OUT

By **Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph.D., LL.D.,** Professor of Economics and Politics, Cornell University; and **W. Jett Lauck, A.B.,** formerly Assistant Professor of Economics in Washington and Lee University.

Shall immigration be restricted?
Who shall be excluded if it is?
Would you favor an educational test?

For the wise reply required by these and kindred questions, facts and figures official and reliable are imperative. These appear, carefully digested, and are discust without prejudice, in this absolutely new and noteworthy work.

This remarkable book of about 500 pages becomes at once THE STANDARD AUTHORITY upon one of the greatest sociological and political matters before this nation. It contains the gist of the 42-volume report to Congress.

It shows how foreign-born workers affect American Work and Wages—tells all you will need to know concerning our alien population and its influences upon life and industrial conditions in this country.

Cloth, 8vo, 496 Pages. $1.75 Net; Post-paid, $1.90. All Bookstores, or
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers NEW YORK

These Two Books Will Help You Write Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo, cloth, 148 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo, cloth, 240 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, LL.D., F.S.A., Asso. Editor of Standard Dictionary
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

Married?

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE. By John Cowan, M.D. 400 pages. 100 illustrations. This is the most valuable book on the marriage relation ever issued. Circular giving full information sent free. Address **J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.,** 57 I. Rose Street, New York.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW

Through its ***Extension Division*** offers Professional and Business Law Courses by correspondence study. Recitation papers weekly. College Credit.
Illinois College of Law (Div. 2-L), Chicago, Illinois

The Man Who Would Govern Others Must First Learn to Govern Himself—These 3 Books a Proved Help in Learning One of Nature's Most Needful Lessons

JULES PAYOT'S

"Education of the Will"

translated into English from the 30th French edition, cannot but assist in the improvement of any man who reads and meditates upon it.

"There is only one cause of almost all our failures, and nearly all our misfortunes," says Payot in the opening paragraph. "This is the weakness of our will—a universal laziness—which is to human nature as gravity is to matter."

This book gets right down to brass tacks. It is no academic discussion of the power of the will but a *prescription for the attainment of self-mastery* which mankind in general urgently needs at the present moment.

Substantial cloth binding, 424 pp., price $1.50, postage 10c.

DR. PAUL DUBOIS'

"Education of Self"

(formerly published as "Self Control")

is another strong "Mental How-to" book written in simple, every-day language, for the man and woman desirous of self-improvement. It should be read by all those, irrespective of age or condition in life, who wish to escape from neurasthenia, or who want to cure themselves of the "worry-habit."

"*It is so delightfully personal* that it inspires you with a desire to begin your own training at once," says Elizabeth Atwood in the N. Y. EVENING MAIL.

Substantial cloth binding, 337 pp., price $1.50 net, postage 10c.

Charles Brodie Patterson's

"Dominion and Power"

has sold steadily for nine years—good proof of its value. The *seventh edition*, just issued, contains seven entirely new chapters. The author defines his purpose as "to call into conscious existence latent powers of being that are resident in the soul of 'every man that cometh into the world.'" He is buoyantly optimistic throughout, and decidedly helpful to courageous and wholesome living. The book shows the *strong man* at work in life, cheering others, blessing right and left, succeeding and "getting on."

Do you doubt the inspiring influence of such a book in *Your Life?*

Substantial cloth binding, 207 pp., uncut leaves, price $1.20, postage 12c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23rd Street, NEW YORK

The First Essential of Garden Successes

Reliable Seeds are the first essential of a successful garden. Government statistics show that a vast quantity of spurious seeds are marketed annually.

There is little difference between the prices of good seeds and bad seeds.

The time and labor expended in planting are identically the same with both classes. But the inferior seeds either fail to germinate or produce only disappointing results.

We appreciate the influence seed advertisements exert upon the large body of buyers represented among our subscribers. Many seedsmen and nurserymen write us that The Literary Digest is their most profitable advertising medium.

We endeavor, therefore, to protect our readers from any unreliable dealer, and insure the highest satisfaction.

Purchasers of horticultural supplies can be assured of gratifying results by securing seeds and shrubs from the high grade firms using our columns.

The Literary Digest

See pages 136, 137 and 138

THE CARE OF THE SICK

demands a knowledge of how to use the mind in healing the body, a subject on which Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Harvard Medical School has written a masterly treatise which will be sent

FREE ON REQUEST

Write for it today to the
CENTRE PUB. CO., 30-M Church St., New York City

1825 BOOK BUYERS, ATTENTION! 1912

The Burnham Antique Book Store

2 Milk Street, - Boston, Mass.

Largest old book store in New England. Catalogues issued. Sent on request. Odd books found. Libraries and single books purchased.

STUDY LAW BY MAIL

University Methods. Theory and Practice combined. Three courses, University, Business and Banking Law. Indorsed by Bench and Bar. Guaranteed to prepare for Bar of any State. Special offer. Easy terms. Books free. Catalog free.

Standard Correspondence School of Law, 1513 E. 55th St. Chicago, Ill.

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the **Short-Story** taught by **J. Berg Esenwein, Editor, Lippincott's Magazine.**

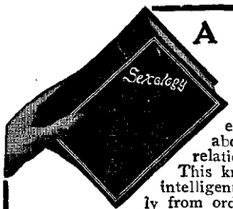
250-page catalogue free. Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
71 Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Esenwein

"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"

By Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian Sermons **SENT FREE** on application to P. O. M. Committee, Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FORMERLY "MASSIVE" BUT NOW "INCREDIBLY LIGHT AND THIN VOLUMES"

THE INDIA PAPER EDITION OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

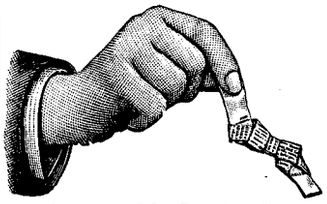
IT used to be said of the old Encyclopaedia Britannica that its volumes were "massive." This description was used as an argument in favour of the work—it was a big book, it included all human knowledge, the volumes made a formidable array on the shelf, and the purchaser, therefore, could not fail to get full value.

It did not matter that in the "massive" form the volumes were so heavy that to read them required considerable physical effort. "I never took a volume out of its place except as a matter of necessity," says Mr. Horace White. "The difficulty of handling was a constant deterrent."

To use the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, however, *is a temptation, not a task.*

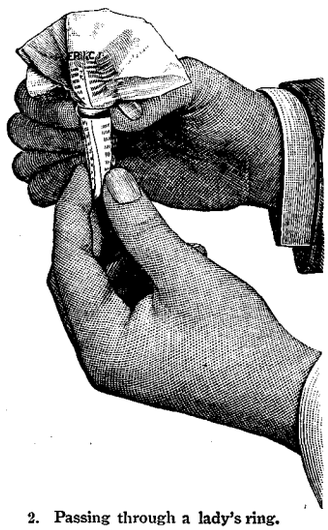
The new 11th Edition is printed on thin but strong and opaque India paper, and, to quote subscribers, it is "a comfortable book to live with,"—the volumes "are alluring, pick-up-able," "serviceable," "inviting," "irresistible,"—"an achievement comparable only to the feats of efficiency engineering," "ingenious and pleasing in mechanical execution."

A STORY TOLD IN FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

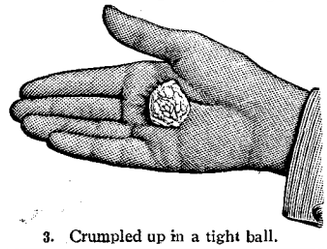


1. A page of the Encyclopædia Britannica tied in two knots.

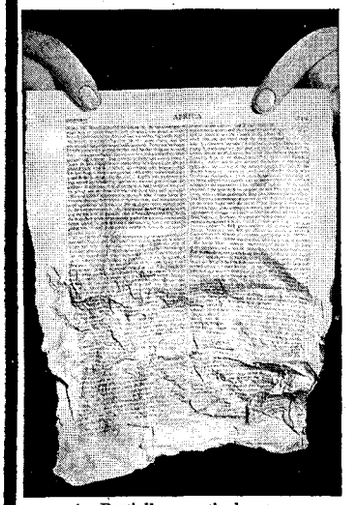
IT has been said that the employment of India paper has more than doubled the usefulness of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The striking improvement is the more attractive since, in the reduction by two-thirds of its bulk and weight, the book loses nothing in the legibility of its pages and makes a distinct gain in strength. As a test of its wearing qualities, a page of the new Encyclopædia Britannica was folded and tied into knots, passed through a small ring, crumpled into a tight ball. It was then opened out, when a few strokes from a hot iron brought the page back absolutely to its original state.



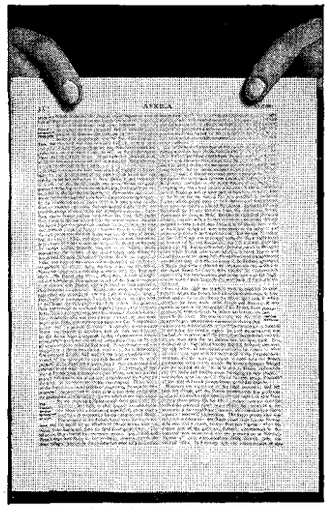
2. Passing through a lady's ring.



3. Crumpled up in a tight ball.



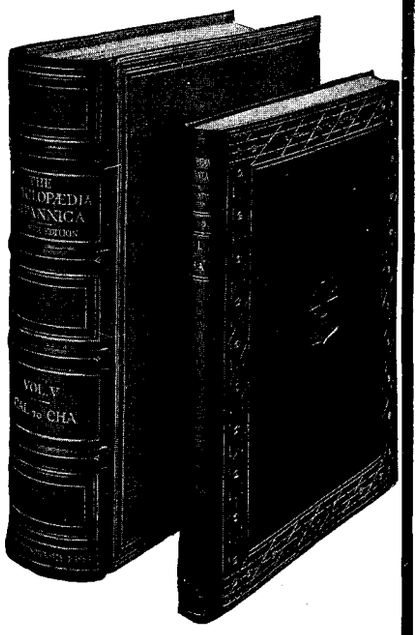
4. Partially smoothed out.



5. Completely ironed out.

This reduced photograph shows the difference in thickness between a volume of the new (11th) edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica printed, as in previous editions, on ordinary paper (weight 118 lbs. to the ream) and the same volume printed on India paper (35 lbs. to the ream). Each volume was printed from the same type and embraces the same contents. The India volume, in the opinion of the large majority of those who have seen it, loses nothing in legibility and strength. It is bound in flexible leather covers, which may be doubled back against each other while the book is held comfortably in one hand.

A 1000 Page Volume But One Inch Thick



The Old Format **(1000 pages, 2¾ inches thick) and the *New* (1000 pages, 1 inch thick)**

The Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th Edition)

Now Completely Published

29 Volumes	**40,000 Articles**	**44,000,000 Words**
400 Plates	**569 Maps**	**7,000 Text Cuts**

"Every professional man, and every family with growing children, seeking information, should have this invaluable work in the library."

(From a letter written by a Supreme Court Judge.)

The primacy of the Encyclopædia Britannica among works of reference has become so firmly established in all English-speaking countries that 32,000 subscribers, assured by the endorsement of the Press of the University of Cambridge (England) that the new work would measure up to the standard created by ten previous successive and successful editions published during the past 140 years, ordered the work before publication.

Written by 1500 specialists from 21 countries at an overhead editorial cost of $1,500,000.

Twice as much text and many times the information contained in any similar work, presented in light, compact, flexibly bound, India Paper Volumes—a pleasure to handle and to read.

The **most authoritative** repository of information in existence as well as the **most comprehensive**; the **most modern**; the **most reliable**; the **most convenient for reference.**

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY, the new (11th Edition) of the Encyclopædia Britannica is offered at a price and on terms which bring it *within the reach of everybody.* For Prospectus, particulars of the present special offer, etc., write (or if convenient call on)

Cambridge University Press

(Encyclopaedia Britannica Department)

35 West 32d STREET, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE 8530 MADISON SQ.

149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia

L. D. 20

Name.....

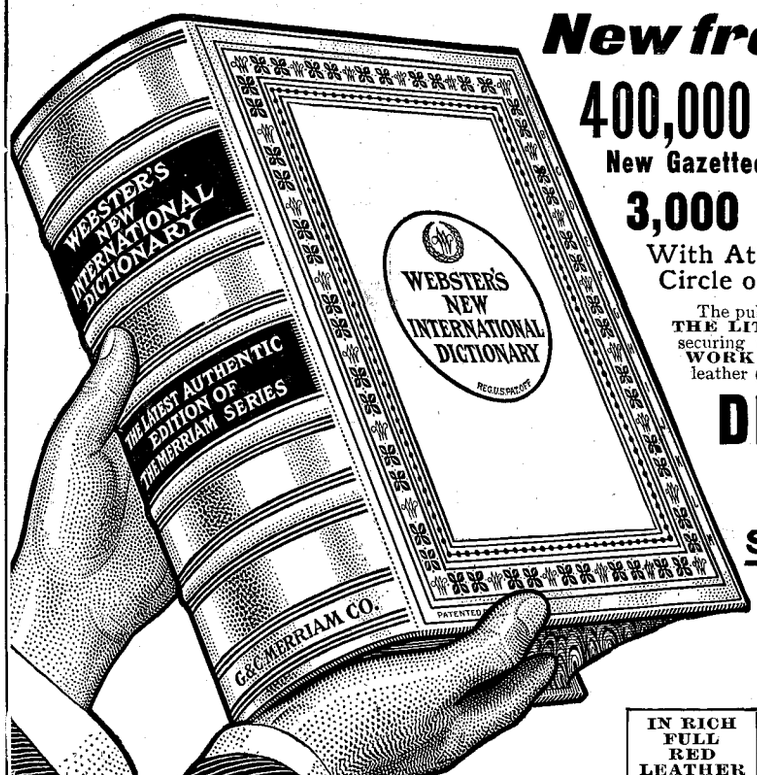
Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

1912 ATLAS OF THE WORLD WITH NEW CENSUS GIVEN FREE

To the readers of "The Literary Digest" who take advantage of the SPECIAL OFFER now made in connection with

Webster's NEW International


WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
THE LATEST AUTHENTIC EDITION OF THE MERRIAM SERIES
WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
G.&C. MERRIAM CO.

"To have this work in the home is like sending the whole family to college."

New from Cover to Cover

400,000 Words and Phrases Defined

New Gazetteer of the World; New Biographical Dictionary

3,000 Pages—6,000 Illustrations

With Atlas of the World it embraces the Complete Circle of human knowledge for easy reference.

The publishers, therefore, now offer a large 1912 Atlas **FREE** to readers of **THE LITERARY DIGEST** who take advantage of the opportunity of securing this **NEWEST AND MOST COMPLETE REFERENCE WORK** on the following remarkably easy terms. The entire work in full leather (with Atlas)

DELIVERED FOR $1.00

and easy payments thereafter of only a few cents a week.

IN RICH FULL RED LEATHER BINDING

"The Most Remarkable Single Volume Ever Published"

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, BOSTON. This is the most remarkable single volume ever published. It makes even its predecessor look almost insignificant. It is vastly more complete than the previous volume.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President Columbia University, says: "Both in contents and arrangements, it marks new advances upon its excellent predecessor."

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS: "We consider the work a distinct advance over other dictionaries which have come under our observation."

Dr. C. H. PARKHURST, New York City: "It is a marvel of completeness, and an indispensable feature of the library of every man who either reads or writes."

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO SECURE THIS NEW DICTIONARY

BECAUSE The **First** orders will be filled from the **early** impressions of the new plates. The 1912 **New Reference Atlas** will be included **Free** on early orders.

Home Office. (Coupon.)

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

Please send me, free of all obligation or expense, a copy of "Test in Pronunciation," and also "Red Facsimile Booklet." with special terms of your "Literary Digest" free Atlas offer on the "Webster's **NEW** International Dictionary."

Name .....

Address .....

....

To those who respond at once we

will send a copy of "Dictionary Wrinkles," containing an amusing "Test in pronunciation" (with key) entitled "The Americanization of Carver," and also a "Red Facsimile Booklet" of interesting questions with references to the answers.

Mail this coupon at once to

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Springfield, Mass.

Publishers of Genuine Webster Dictionaries for over 68 years.

THE ATLAS

(Published to sell for $3.00)

Is the **1912** "New Reference Atlas of the World" containing **180** pages, with **128** pages of maps, beautifully printed in colors, with marginal reference indexes, besides illustrated description of **PANAMA CANAL,** all handsomely bound in red cloth, size **10¼ x 13⅝.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLIV., NO. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1135

TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNOR WILSON'S "COCKED-HAT" LETTER

THE LETTER setting forth Woodrow Wilson's "pious wish" in 1907 that "we could do something at once dignified and effective to knock Mr. Bryan once for all into a cocked hat," was published, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), with that same "cultivation of opportuneness" which "very lately marked the planting of the timed fuses which one of the McNamaras planted in the coal-vault of the cellar of a Los Angeles newspaper." It was on the eve of the Jackson-day dinner in Washington, at which the leaders of a hopeful and harmonious Democracy were to meet and pay glorious tributes to their predecessors, their party, and each other. Somebody, remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), hoped that this letter would turn the love-feast into a feud, that Bryan and his supporters would turn angrily upon Governor Wilson, and that the Governor's Presidential boom would suddenly collapse. But, continues this paper, the "Peerless Leader" took "particular pains at the Washington banquet to emphasize his regard for Wilson, and as the Nebraskan and the Jerseyman met as warm friends, the letter-disclosers realized their failure." Furthermore, during the days following, persistent reporters endeavored unavailingly to draw from Mr. Bryan any sign that he had taken umbrage at the Wilson letter. Instead, he was heard to remark smilingly that Dr. Wilson has, like Saul of Tarsus, seen a great light in the heavens, and has become a new man. This conversion, too, suggest several Republican editors, should seem flattering to Mr. Bryan, and he "should be proud of his missionary work." So, since "Bryan and Wilson are on amicable terms," thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), "the order for a cocked hat has been countermanded."

Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

"DR. WILSON HAS SEEN A GREAT LIGHT."

So Mr. Bryan thinks, and "the order for a cocked hat has been countermanded," says a Democratic paper. This harmonious photograph of the two Democratic leaders was taken last April at a dinner at Burlington, N. J.

But, persists one, we should remember that we must leave to the future "the effect of this form of political dynamite, by political dynamiters, on Woodrow Wilson." The Democratic convention will not meet in Baltimore to select their candidate until June 25. In the meanwhile, what effect will this disclosure have upon the minds of voters and politicians? Other mishaps have befallen the Wilson boom, observes the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), and now—"one of those metaphorical chickens which proverbially come home to roost, is perched upon it, croaking dismally." The New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.) emphatically asserts its belief that "the Governor of New Jersey has been jolted into political insensibility and counted out of the Presidential ring." Mr. Bryan, it adds, "might be able to forgive him for his impious wish, but the Commoner could more consistently support Harmon than one who only four years ago was in hearty sympathy with the Wall Street point of view on Federal regulation and on organized labor," as exprest by Mr. Joline. The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) also prefer to dwell upon this part of Dr. Wilson's letter. Says *The Sun*, which is avowedly hostile to the Wilson candidacy:

"In writing to Mr. Joline after receiving and perusing that gentleman's address to the board of directors of the Missouri,

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, Dr. Wilson recorded in unqualified terms his approval and acquiescence. 'I have read it,' he informed Mr. Joline, 'with relish *and entire agreement.*' Not only did the Doctor find intellectual pleasure in the felicity of Mr. Joline's phrases and the lucidity of his reasoning, but he also discovered in the Parsons address a statement of conservative principles which coincided in every particular with his own views of public policy. There was nothing from which he dissented. He agreed with everything that Mr. Joline said to his board of directors about the dangers threatening our institutions and arresting our national prosperity.

"This simplifies matters considerably. In Mr. Joline's discussion of the situation as contemplated from his well-known point of view we have ready made and at hand a synopsis of Dr. Wilson's opinions on the same subjects; that is, unless the Doctor has changed them in any particular since April 29, 1907. The pamphlet form in which Mr. Joline's address was published constitutes an available document for the promotion of Dr. Wilson's campaign; that is, with the marginal notes that may be suggested by the Doctor's subsequent cogitations. The American public at the present time hungers and thirsts for just such a compendium of the Hon. Woodrow Wilson's ideas. Mr. Joline has supplied it, but the demand for the full text will be so great that there must be a new edition."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

President's Room. Princeton, N. J. April 29, 1907.

My Dear Mr. Joline:

Thank you very much for sending me your address at Parsons, Kan., before the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. I have read it with relish and entire agreement. Would that we could do something at once dignified and effective to knock Mr. Bryan once for all into a cocked hat.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

To Mr. Adrian H. Joline.

That only five years ago Woodrow Wilson held such hostile views of Mr. Bryan and of the Progressive movement will certainly tend to alienate from his support all the stedfast Bryanites, is the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and similar comment appears in the editorial columns of the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) and Chicago *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.).

But the majority of editors, especially those of Democratic or Progressive affiliations, think little harm will come to the Governor from the publication of his letter. Many agree with the New York *World* (Dem.) that we are seeing simply a product of the silly season of American politics. Others are inclined to praise Dr. Wilson for having experienced an honest change of heart. Editors friendly to Bryan welcome this recruit from the ranks of the "Cleveland Democracy." "The Joline letter is ancient history," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and "if, when the time comes, Governor Wilson's friends can persuade the convention that he is the most available candidate on general grounds, he will get the nomination, and Mr. Bryan, who is not biting off his nose to spite his face, may be expected to give him a whole-hearted support." Another idea which occurs to a number of writers is thus exprest by the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.):

"Friends of Governor Wilson may be able to extract some comfort from the thought that if Bryan waits until he discovers a man who never criticized him or wished him knocked 'into a cocked hat,' he may have to go without a Presidential candidate."

Looking into the origin of this and other more or less covert attacks upon Governor Wilson, the Democratic press see the crafty hand of Republican politicians who would weaken the most likely Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Progressive papers trace it all to the machinations of Wall Street. Editorial comment from this last point of view is well summed up in this statement in the Chicago *Post* (Ind.):

"The Joline letter is the second assault in what the country will come to accept as the attempted political assassination of Woodrow Wilson by Wall Street. . . . . .

"The first blow these reactionaries struck at Wilson was the revelation of his application for a Carnegie pension. It makes no difference that this application strengthened rather than harmed the applicant in the minds of serious-minded citizens; it makes no difference that it was an honorable and proper request for the ex-president of Princeton to make. Its revelation injured him politically and was designed to injure him politically. It was made directly through the 'old guard' in Wall Street; it broke the sacred seal of privacy which Mr. Carnegie has wisely put upon the administration of the fund, and it is the *only* instance in which that privacy has been violated. Its purpose and spirit must be evident to all.

"Indeed, this second blow confirms the source and the purpose of the first. Adrian H. Joline, receiver for the Metropolitan Street Railways, graduate of Princeton, member of ten New York clubs, lawyer, author, dilettante, everything that is in the tradition of the 'gentleman,' gives out a private letter written to himself by the president of his *alma mater*. . . . . .

"The third effort to slip a poisoned dagger into the Governor of New Jersey already is hinted at in the New York dispatches. A letter from Grover Cleveland is to be published, it is said, in which the former President makes a bitter personal criticism of Mr. Wilson.

"We are glad to hear that another such breach of confidence is in prospect. We hope there will be a fourth, and a fifth, and a sixth. We trust that there will come, from the same quarters as the Carnegie and Joline announcements, revelations of private letters written by Governor Wilson to trustees of Princeton, to fellow members of learned societies, to friends and relatives. For in this way will this cowardly attack most quickly destroy itself. If we know the American people, there will be a reaction of popular sympathy and an outburst of popular indignation the minute it becomes clear to them that a man like Woodrow Wilson is being made the victim of treachery."

Wall Street's attitude toward Governor Wilson has been most helpful to the Wilson candidacy, declares the New York *Globe*. "He has become a national rather than a favorite-son candidate—has support in all sections of the country," and, adds this Republican daily, "one or two more Wall Street attacks of the character thus far made will make the Wilson nomination almost a certainty."

Republican criticism of Governor Wilson largely takes the shape of attacks upon the modifications he has made of recent years in his published views upon public questions. "Dr. Wilson is the great chameleon of American politics," according to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. The "sad truth," as the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* sees it,

"is that Governor Wilson is revealing weaknesses that are not creditable. He is destitute of political consistency and his principles are not fixt nor matured. He should push in his wish-bone before it gets him into serious trouble."

Now that Governor Wilson has become an aspirant for the highest political honors in the land, he must "enjoy his turn at sitting on a red-hot stove," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); "he must not fail to look pleasant whatever happens." And this apparently impartial observer adds:

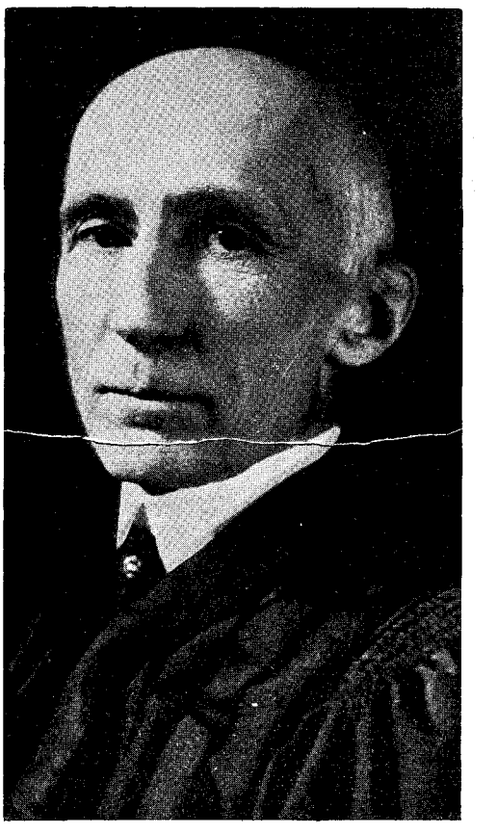
"After the last mine has been exploded in this anti-Wilson campaign, the final question that will be asked, probably, is whether the Governor is 'intellectually honest.' The attack upon him concerns his inconsistencies, or his changes of opinion on political issues. He changed his mind about the initiative and referendum; his opinion of Mr. Bryan appears to have undergone a modification distasteful to the conservative mandarins of the Democratic party. Many public men of the first rank, however, change their views from time to time, and they manage to survive in politics because the mass of the people still believe in their intellectual honesty."

In a statement given to the press Mr. Joline says that the Wilson letter did not get into the papers by his procurement, and that its final publication entire was desired by Governor Wilson.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OPPOSITION TO JUDGE HOOK

THE RAILROADS raised an outcry when William Cather Hook was appointed a Federal district judge in 1899, because they felt hurt to see more power given to a man who had acted successfully as counsel in damage suits against them. After his promotion to the Circuit Court by President Roosevelt four years later, he further lost favor with the corporations by his views in the Standard Oil and Harriman merger cases. But the report that President Taft will place him on the Supreme Bench brings protests, not from the corporations or the railroads, but from various State commissions whose business it is to regulate corporations and railroads. Since he has incurred the displeasure of "the interests" by some of his decisions, and of the "progressives" by others, is it not possible, asks the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), that he has not been trying to please any body of political sentiment by his rulings, but merely "to dispense justice, no matter whom it hits or helps"?



Copyrighted by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis.

WILLIAM CATHER HOOK.

The radicals think he is too conservative for a place on the Supreme Court and the conservatives are equally sure that he is too radical.

Among the most prominent protestants against Judge Hook's appointment are Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, and the railroad and corporation commissions of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Kentucky. These protests are based on his decision enjoining the Oklahoma authorities from enforcing a two-cent-rate law, on the ground that the law was confiscatory. His critics among the radicals see in this decision proof of a too great tenderness for the railroads. Says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"Opposition to Judge Hook on the ground of pro-corporation leanings is especially interesting in Washington, which has been much more familiar with the charge that he is a Populist, or at least an extreme radical. It is only a short time since word reached here from Wall Street that the President was about to appoint a Populist to the bench in the person of Judge Hook. That fear on the part of big business was also traced to Judge Hook's dissenting opinion in the suit of the Government to dissolve the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads—the so-called Harriman merger.

"The other judges of the Eighth Circuit, Sanborn and Adams, with the concurrence of Judge Van Devanter, who had been promoted from that circuit to the Supreme Court, decided against the Government in that case. But Judge Hook wrote so strong a dissenting opinion that the President and Attorney-General concluded there was sufficient merit in the case to warrant taking it to the Supreme Court for final decision, and the appeal was made. It was frankly stated by Administration officials that the appeal was based almost entirely on the line of reasoning in Judge Hook's opinion.

"Under those circumstances it is easy to see why the railroad influences in Wall Street should be opposed to the appointment of Judge Hook to the Supreme Bench. They don't want him put where he can pass again on their case, after having declared himself so strongly regarding it. And, having decided against him, it is easy to see why they regard him as a Populist.

"It is just as easy to see why the two-cent-fare advocates in Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Minnesota are ready to call Judge Hook a reactionary and a pro-corporation man. But it is a curious fact that when Judge Hook was first urged upon the President for appointment to the Supreme Bench a year or more ago, he was supported by the strong progressive element."

"Judge Hook is completely hostile to our scheme of government, and has so shown himself in his decisions regarding the right of States to control their internal affairs," declares Governor Aldrich, who thinks that for this reason he "is not a proper man to put on the bench of the Supreme Court." Special significance, in the eyes of the Louisville *Evening Post* (Ind.), attaches to the fact that "the opposition to Judge Hook comes from public officials, regularly elected by the people, in States wherein he is now exercising jurisdiction as a United States Circuit judge." His confirmation, it predicts, "will be fiercely resisted by nearly all the Senators from the States most familiar with his work." The most vigorous expression of newspaper opposition that we have found appears in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), which speaks of Judge Hook's "servile devotion to special privilege and insolent defiance of popular will and the statutes of commonwealths," and declares that "it is impossible to overestimate the peril" that lies in his elevation to the Supreme Bench. To quote this uncompromising critic further:

"Wherever there is a place to be filled on either Federal or Supreme Bench, the great corporations instantly bend every effort to secure the appointment of some tried and trusted representative. Every device of ingenuity, craft, and deceit is brought into play to deceive the President, to keep him in ignorance of the man's true character, and to make him think that he is getting a 'rare prize.' All forces of coercion and compulsion are employed to gain indorsements, so that the President may be led to think that there is a great popular demand for the appointment.

"Hook has served the railroads and public-utility corporations with unswerving fidelity, and they know that he can be depended upon to render even greater service if put upon the Supreme Bench. In that position he would be able to affirm the many outrageous decisions given by him as circuit judge—decisions that have insolently denied the right of communities and commonwealths to control or regulate corporations or remedy any industrial or economic injustice.

"Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, and Oklahoma have had bitter occasion to know the real Hook, and so has Colorado for that matter. His decision in the water case was gross distortion of the law in favor of a monopoly, and it is not to be doubted that the Wall Street bankers interested in the securities of the Denver Union Water Company are lending eager aid to the railroad effort to have Hook named for the Supreme Bench.

"It is high time, therefore, that the people should commence to express their wishes in these appointments, and by protests and approvals let the President know whether probable appointees are looked upon as for the People or for Privilege."

On the other hand, we read in a New York *Sun* (Ind.) dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., where Judge Hook lives, that he "is not regarded in the West either as a railroad judge or as an anti-railroad judge," and another dispatch from Topeka to the same paper tells us that he has "the united support of Kansas regulars and insurgents as well as Democrats in his home State." "The opposition to Judge Hook has not made good," declares the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which calls attention to the fact that "the Kansas Public Utilities Commission is as much interested in the two-cent fare, and is as progressive a body as any of the other Western railroad boards that have protested against Hook's appointment on the ground of his decision in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Oklahoma case, yet our commission refuses to join in such a protest." "Despite opinions to the contrary," remarks the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.)—

"It is the consensus of opinion that Judge Hook is an alert, progressive, but careful judge, whose opinions and decisions carry conviction because of the intense grasp of fundamentals displayed along with the elucidation of involved principles contained in matters coming before him for adjudication. It may be only a coincidence, but the fact remains that his decisions often indicate the trend of the Government's policy. Certainly no such judge as he can be justly termed 'dangerous' to any well-disposed people or interests."

He "is eminently fit," declares the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), and the New York *Commercial* (Com.) characterizes the official protests against his appointment as "indecent." An examination of the criticisms which have been directed against him at various times, thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), leads to the inference that "he is one who holds the scales of justice even," and this view is echoed by many papers, among which are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the New York *World* (Dem.), and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.). His indorsement by the New York *Sun*, *Times*, and *Commercial* will be regarded by many as reflecting corporation approval, while at the same time the favor of the progressives is indicated by the attitude of the New York *Press* and *World*.

LOOSENING NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL GRIP

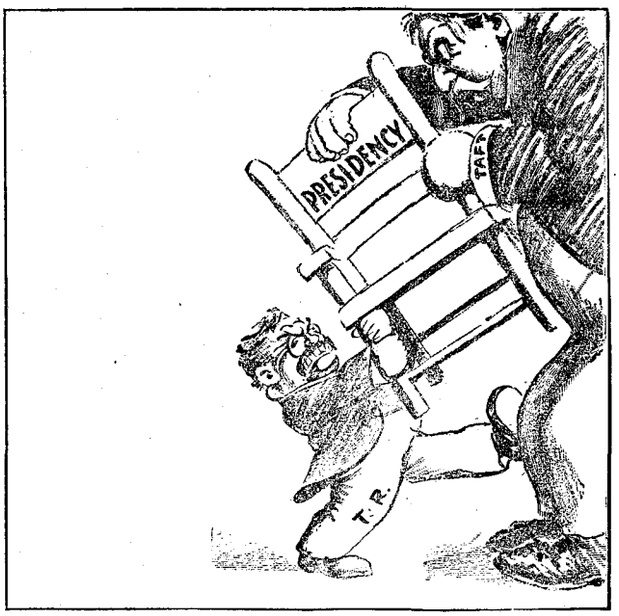
SO ZEALOUSLY, it seems, have the authors of the "Aldrich plan" of currency reform tried to placate their radical critics in the South and West that now we find the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) expressing a fear that they have "overdone the matter a little," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) suggesting that in their efforts to allay suspicions of Wall Street influence they have "discriminated against the East." Altho not till last week did Congress receive the Monetary Commission's report, together with a bill embodying its plan for a National Reserve Association, the general features of this scheme have been before the public for many months, and have been repeatedly discust in these pages. Practically the only new provision is one for further guarding the association against domination by the "money power." This new clause, which would prevent holding companies from controlling the Reserve Association itself through control of strings of banks, provides that when one bank in the association owns 40 per cent. or more of the stock of another, or when 40 per cent. or more of the stock of any two or more banks is owned "directly or indirectly by the same person, persons, copartnerships, voluntary association, trustee, or corporation," the group of banks under this common ownership will have only the same voting-power as a single bank—that is, one vote.

"It is difficult to see how the plan could go further in safeguarding the proposed association from control by a single group of financial interests than it now does by restricting 'strings of banks' to a single vote," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) declares that "the safeguard against any possible control by a combination of financiers is absolute, and any further discussion of that imaginary peril ought to be dismissed as futile." In another issue the same paper says that the New York banks are forced to dominate the financial situation, and adds that this domination is "sometimes burdensome," and they ought to be relieved of it, "for their own sake as well as that of the business of the country." Moreover:

"It is one of the chief objects of this measure to accomplish this relief, and to have no central 'domination,' but a distribution of control which shall make it proceed from all the banks in due proportion as they shall be associated in the several districts. They will control their local associations and through these the branch organizations, through which the control will be extended to what would really be a reserve agency for them and a means of strengthening their position and not a dominating power. As the commission says, 'we are now staking the safety of all of our banking resources on the patriotic character and business ability of bank-managers in New York, whose hands are tied in emergencies by the restrictions of a defective system and unwise legislation.' It regards the responsibilities of continuing this control as 'too enormous' and the risks of failure as too great to be longer tolerated. The only effective remedy, it believes, will be found in such a national organization as is proposed."

It will be remembered that this plan for strengthening our banking and currency system entails the division of the country into fifteen districts, each with its local reserve association. Of these, one is to be in New England, two in the Middle At-

ROCKING THE BOAT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



"I ONLY LENT IT TO YOU, ANYWAY."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COME OUT!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SH–H!
"Word has been sent from the White House that under no circumstances will the President countenance attacks on Colonel Roosevelt."
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

WHY THERE IS INSOMNIA IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

lantic States, four in the South, four in the Middle West, and four in the Far West. Each of these local associations contributes the same number of directors to the directorate of the central association. It is this distribution of control that causes a number of papers to assert that the commission has leaned over backward in its effort to avoid any semblance of an inclination toward Wall Street. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"A very strong argument could be presented to show that the East had not been justly treated, as the result of the effort to convince the South and West that Morgan and Rockefeller would not control the reorganized banking system of the country. The banking power of the United States as naturally centers in New York as the banking power of the British Empire centers in London; and the East is financially dominant in America solely because it is the oldest and most highly developed part of the continent in all that pertains to industry, commerce, and the accumulation of capital. These facts are as unchangeable as our coast-line, and they can not be ignored.

"Yet in order to reassure other sections, the control of the National Reserve Association is so distributed in the Aldrich Bill that the Eastern States, having 41 per cent. of the banking resources of the entire country, would have but 15 per cent. of the representation on the board of directors of the Reserve Association. New York alone, with 29 per cent. of the country's banking power, would have but 8 per cent. of the representation. New England would be underrepresented, altho not to such an extent as New York. The Pacific States, on the other hand, would have 23 per cent. of the representation, altho their banking resources equal only 2 per cent. of the whole."

"Wall Street's position in the National Reserve Association plan submitted to Congress by the Aldrich commission must excite a patriotic sympathy and admiration," exclaims the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), noting that "the South and Far West are to receive about double their fair share of representation," remarks:

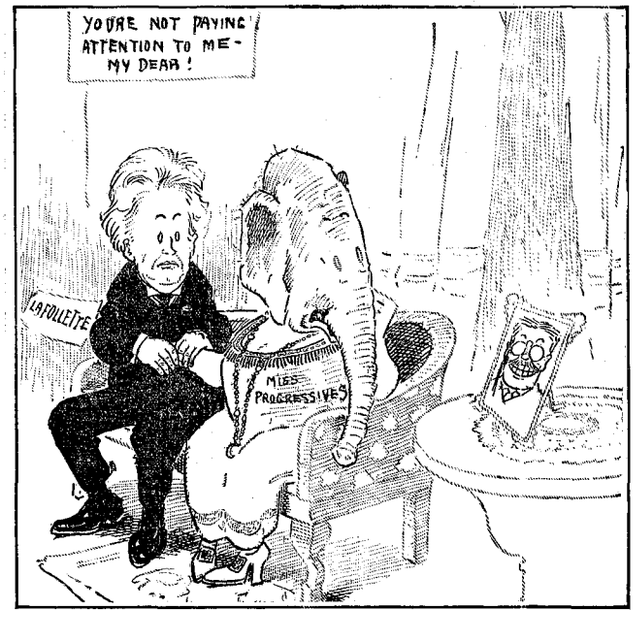
"The only thing which can make the plan endurable is the fact that nothing can deprive New York's representation of a larger influence than their numbers would entitle them to. When next the interior gets itself into a mess it can be relied upon to come to New York for help. The sections which are now giving themselves disproportionate representation are the sections which caused the panic of 1907 by violating every principle of banking. New York, with a deficit of reserves, was sending gold by the hundreds of millions to interior banks which had reserves to ridiculous totals, in some cases 100 per cent. of demand liabilities. There may be differences of interpretation of the facts, but the facts themselves are on record. And now the Far West and the Far South are going to have the votes to tell the country how its banks shall conduct their business. More than votes is necessary for this. When votes are counted in times of stress, and nonsense is at a discount, men of the hardest reason and the highest character have their way, altho in a minority. If the amendments are endurable or acceptable by those at whom they are aimed, it is only because they will fail of their intended effect in troublous times and will have little importance in easy times."

In the opinion of the New York *Sun* (Ind.) "the utmost, even ridiculous, pains have been taken so to dispose of the management of the National Reserve Association that no other 'money power' except that of the whole country, wielded for the benefit of the whole country in the widest and broadest sense, shall be able to lay hands on it." In *Collier's*, a crusading weekly of progressive convictions, we find the following friendly comment on the Aldrich plan as a whole:

"President Taft has spoken of the currency situation as the most important of all those now confronting the American public. This being probably true, it is an unhappy fact that the easiest way to get popularity and dramatic effect is to scold at Wall Street and shout to the public that 'Aldrich will get you if you don't look out.' Journalists with a yellow tendency will inevitably take this direction, as the line of least resistance, and many Progressives will be genuinely unable to believe that anything bearing the name of Aldrich can fail to emanate from the devil. We heartily agree with Secretary MacVeagh, President Taft, Paul Warburg, Professor Seligman, and almost all the soundest and most careful students of the currency problem, that the Aldrich Bill, whatever its defects in detail, is sound in general principle. There is comparatively little danger that any of the defects will be overlooked in the energetic criticisms which will be launched against it in Congress. The danger is quite the opposite. The danger is that the immense value and fundamental soundness of the central principle will be lost in the fury of denunciation. One of the tiresome, cheap, and easy weapons of current controversy is the assumption that anything that is approved by Wall Street must be wrong. Wall Street includes a number of tricky speculators and monopolists and a lot of hysterical brokers, but also a large number of sound and fair-minded business men, and the phrase is often used with no conscience whatever, merely to produce a successful scare. We do not wish to conceal the fact that a straightaway central bank like the Bank of England would suit our views, but as tradition, since the time of Andrew Jackson, in this country makes a single Government bank politically impossible we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"GUESS THAT WILL STOP HIM."
—Winner in the Pittsburg *Post*.



THE HAPPY UNHAPPY MAID.
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

HARD SLEDDING.

believe that it is a serious misfortune that the Aldrich plan is to be met in the main with demagogic yells."

Prominent among the opponents of the Aldrich currency scheme we find Mr. Bryan, who regards it as a new device of big financiers for "overreaching the public." If they succeed in getting it on the statute-books, he says, "I do not know of anything more they can ask." If the members of the Monetary Commission think they can keep the men who control the big interests of the country from controlling the Reserve Association "they are laboring under a hallucination," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), and the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) renews its attacks upon the Aldrich plan as merely the old Central Bank idea in disguise—altho its friends have repeatedly pointed out that its distinguishing feature is not so much centralization as federation and cooperation. Says *The Evening Telegraph:*

"If an association which controls not only all the banks of the country but which takes over every dollar of Federal revenue, using it without interest, and which, in addition, has in certain circumstances the sovereign right to issue legal-tender notes (to coin money, in effect) is not a bank, then the only explanation is that it is of infinitely greater power than a bank, and that its influence would be more sinister than the institution at Fifth and Chestnut was nearly a hundred years ago.

"Surely, if there is any one department of government that should be separated from politics it is the fiscal department. An effort to 'play the game' in giving the people a monetary system that may last for centuries should be regarded as little better than treason to the state, and yet the one feature of this measure that stands out boldly—that is susceptible of a single interpretation—is a special provision, avowedly political in its intention, against a particular section of the country. New York, with nearly one-third of the banking capital of the country, is given a minor voice in the management of the 'Reserve Association,' for the express purpose of minimizing the 'Wall Street' influence, so called. The American people will hesitate to accept a system the very corner-stone of which is a confession of weakness and fear of a money-power that is already more or less 'centralized.'"

Where so much is at stake, says Senator La Follette, the plan should not become law until it has been "examined with a microscope." The Chicago *Tribune* (Prog. Rep.), while approving this precaution, adds the further admonition that the glass in the microscope must not be clouded by prejudice.

There seems to be a general impression that Congress will avoid any conclusive action in the matter until after the Presidential election is out of the way. "The proposal the Commission has put forth is too big to command much attention from a Congress under the shadow of a Presidential campaign," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), "and there will be plenty of time for the public and the lawmakers to examine the provisions of this recommended solution of the currency problem."

TO DAM THE INTERSTATE FLOW OF DRINK

BITTER COMPLAINTS from "dry" States that their dryness is turned into a semi-moist condition by "original-package" shipments of liquor have long assailed Congress and to these protests Congress has hitherto turned a deaf ear. Now, however, we read that Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, has introduced a bill forbidding such shipments into dry States, and it is expected that a grand fusillade of telegrams from the temperance people all over the country will assail the lawmakers at Washington, giving them no rest till it is put through. Then the fire will be turned on the President, urging his signature. What will be done to the Supreme Court, which is expected by some to kill the measure if made law, remains to be seen. The bill has the practically solid support of the religious press, and many daily papers favor the idea, tho doubting if it will cure the evil. Its purpose "should command the approval of right-minded persons, whatever their views on the question of prohibition," says the New York *Evening Post*, which adds:

"Nobody denies the Constitutional right of a State to enact prohibitory laws on the subject of liquor; and it ought to be the desire of honest men, if they admit this, to let the States have a fair chance to carry out such policy as they may deliberately adopt. If, as many opponents of prohibition are convinced, the rigorous execution of the law, without such mitigation of it as comes from the facilities which interstate commerce affords for its nullification, would demonstrate the intolerableness of the State's policy, this would be sure to lead to repeal; if, on the other hand, the people found the result satisfactory, they are entitled to have their way. The question is one for each State to settle for itself, and the object of such bills as Senator Kenyon's is to give each State a fair chance to make its own experiments."

It would be "gratifying" to the New York *World* to see such a measure enacted and enforced were it not for the greater evil

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"IT DID MY HEART GOOD TO GET AHEAD OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER."

Andrew Carnegie as a witness before the Stanley Committee, which is now investigating the United States Steel Corporation. One feature of his testimony was his repeated allusions to the time he "did Mr. Rockefeller in a deal in ore lands."

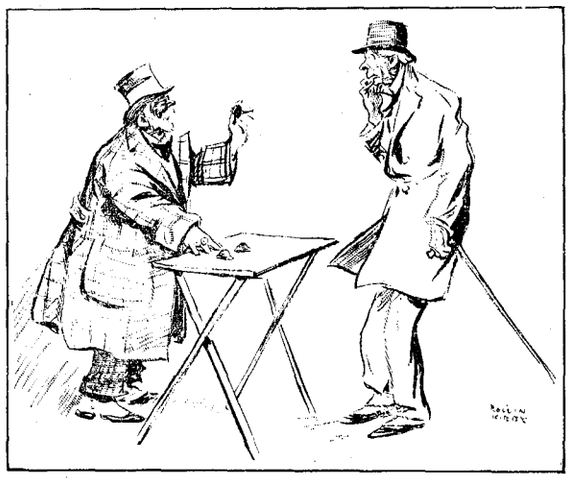
of Federal meddling in State matters. That evil, *The World* thinks, "would almost surely outweigh the good." And the New York *Tribune* frankly condemns the entire idea as unconstitutional, saying:

"So long as the shipper has the constitutional right to forward and the consignee the constitutional right to receive a recognized commodity, it is hard to see how the State can acquire the power to step in and penalize the transaction. . . . . .

"There seems to be no means of harmonizing the desire of one State to exclude liquor shipments with the right of the people of an adjoining State to make such shipments to bona-fide consignees across the State line under the protection of the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

"Most persons will be inclined to sympathize with the desire of a prohibition State to enforce its domestic policy to the fullest possible extent. It ought certainly to have a free hand to terminate the sale of liquor within its own boundaries. Yet in dealing with its own citizens it can not get away from the fact that they are also citizens of the United States, and as such entitled to engage in interstate commerce and to import liquors for their own use. A State does not try to punish the drinking of liquor, but only its manufacture and sale. The prohibition policy can not easily be so broadened as to infringe upon the superior Federal right of unrestricted interstate commerce. Its field is rather in making the retailing of liquor impossible, for from that trade most of the evils flow which prohibition aims to suppress. The man who can ship in a case of liquors for his personal use is not a dangerous enemy of order. The real enemy is the local dealer who sells at retail and makes his saloon a breeding-place of poverty and crime.

"Mr. Kenyon's bill is commendable in so far as it embodies a protest against what the prohibition States have found to be an inconvenience and a discourtesy. But it is doubtful whether those States have anything practical to gain through an effort to annul by legislation the effect of the Supreme Court's original-package edict. If a State succeeds in enforcing prohibition within its own boundaries for a considerable period of time, the original-package problem will certainly take care of itself."



"QUICKNESS OF THE HAND DECEIVES THE EYE."
—Kirby in the New York *Evening Mail*.

CONFESSIONS OF CARNEGIE

A QUIET CHUCKLE, we are told, shook the frame of Mr. Andrew Carnegie when, on the second day of his testimony before the Stanley Committee, Representative Gardner sharply declared: "We have been sitting here for two days and we have learned nothing." In his early testimony, remarks the New York *Commercial*, Mr. Carnegie displayed "much shrewd wit, but the sum total of his evidence seems to be that he possest certain properties which other people wished to buy and he got the best price he thought they would pay, tho he now thinks they would have given more if he had held out longer." Such information as the committee received from Mr. Carnegie, tho entertaining, does not seem to the New York *Press* to get "anywhere in particular." We learn, for instance, the interesting fact that it does Andrew Carnegie's heart good to think that he once "got ahead of John D. Rockefeller." We are informed that tho the United States Steel Corporation paid $420,000,000 for the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Carnegie and his partners were fools not to wait and get a hundred millions more. It appears that the ironmaster was greatly surprized when he "learned a few years ago that the Sherman Law was passed so long ago as 1890," for he himself did not hear much of it "until long afterward." It seems, too, that the controlling stockholder in the Carnegie Steel Company never looked into the books of the company and was never apprized of any of the details of its business. We are assured that the prices of ore and steel will go up, that "we are in a transition stage," that the era of competition is over, and that the Government ought to control corporations and regulate prices. Furthermore, Mr. Carnegie says he prefers Mr. Roosevelt's solution of the trust problem to that advanced by President Taft.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

These and many other facts and opinions embellishing the "twice-told tale of millions," the "story of how $1,500, borrowed in 1863, had grown to $420,000,000 in thirty-odd years," are truly interesting, but, notes one editor, they are "hardly relevant to the subject of the committee's inquiry." In fact, says the Albany *Journal*, "it is difficult to see how any information that Mr. Carnegie may be able to give can be germane to the inquiry." For—

"It is the United States Steel Corporation that is under investigation. Its organization and the retirement of Mr. Carnegie from active participation in the steel industry were coincident. Mr. Carnegie has been only a holder of bonds of the corporation. He has never been concerned in its management. He can not, therefore, have personal and intimate knowledge of its transactions."

Apparently with the same thought in mind, the New York *World* suggests that J. P. Morgan, not Mr. Carnegie, is the man who should be called upon to testify. But it finds food for reflection in the fact that while the Carnegie Steel Company had a "book value" of only $84,000,000 in 1901, Mr. Morgan for the Steel Trust paid $420,000,000 in first-mortgage bonds to get it, and was willing to pay more. This to *The World* proves the monopolistic character and purposes of the corporation. To quote:

"The difference between the Carnegie book value and what the Morgan Steel Trust would have paid is $436,000,000. Mr. Carnegie affects the belief that this sum chiefly represents actual value. He is evidently mistaken. It was the monopolistic measure of Mr. Carnegie's competitive 'trouble' value in the steel industry at that time.

"The Carnegie plant had large trouble value when the earlier monopolizers, Moore and Company, talked of $250,000,000 for it. It added enormously to that trouble value by threatening to build a great tube-works at Conneaut, O., by which prices were to be cut $10 a ton. And Mr. Morgan paid the trouble price for what? To preserve trouble and competition, or to get rid of them?

"The question answers itself. There was the intent to monopolize in the building of the Steel Corporation, and the measure of proof of the intent is in hundreds of millions of dollars.

"But even tho there was intent to monopolize, has there been the effect of monopoly in the Steel Trust? . . . . . .

"Mr. Carnegie now declares that 'the day of competition is over' in the steel trade. It is over because combination has reduced control to a few men who can sit down together and 'agree to fix prices and maintain them.' And he comes to the same conclusion so illogically reached by Mr. Roosevelt—control of prices by Government instead of by competition.

"Mr. Carnegie unwittingly proves an intent to monopolize against the Steel Corporation."

Another statement in the Carnegie testimony, which the New York *American* thinks "certain to provoke wide-spread comment in these days of antitrust agitation," is

"that Philander C. Knox, the present Secretary of State, had been for ten years the counsel of the Carnegie Steel Company, and that in all that period Mr. Knox had never suggested to his employers that the Carnegie Company was violating the Sherman Law by its pooling agreement. Mr. Carnegie also asserted that he had recommended the appointment of Mr. Knox as Attorney-General in President McKinley's Cabinet."

But *The American* would not have us be too hard upon Mr. Knox:

"A fact which has not received equal publicity is that the fee received by Mr. Knox's law firm from the Carnegie Company was only $6,000 a year, while the law firm's annual business amounted to $350,000. Mr. Carnegie may have recommended Mr. Knox for appointment, but it is also a fact that President McKinley was a lifelong friend and admirer of Mr. Knox.

"Much stress was laid by Mr. Carnegie's inquisitor on the fact that Mr. Knox had not warned Mr. Carnegie that the Carnegie Steel Company was violating the Sherman Law. On that point it may be interesting to know that Mr. Knox, altho his firm was the most prominent law firm in Pittsburg, had never tried a case under the Sherman Antitrust Law until he enforced it as Attorney-General of the United States.

"It is Mr. Knox's distinction that he was the first Attorney-General of the United States who did enforce the Sherman Law."

Mr. Carnegie has been entertaining the Stanley Committee, "talking in millions" and "enjoying his own reminiscences," but, reflects the New York *Journal of Commerce*, this "can hardly fail to produce a serious impression upon citizens of this country who have not yet reached the point where they can 'think in millions.'" And this paper goes on to quote an unnamed New York banker as saying:

"Mr. Carnegie was simply parading a situation that is a source of discontent in this country. His statement that Mr. Morgan would have given an extra hundred million dollars for business that was built up almost completely out of profits secured from consumers through the operation of an unnecessarily high tariff is the kind of talk that appeals to legislators who have a desire to represent the real interests of their constituency. How can we hope to stop the spread of Socialism or some other '-ism' worse than Socialism when we have a man like Mr. Carnegie speaking in such a flippant way of transactions involving hundreds of millions of dollars. It is not unlikely, however, that Mr. Carnegie is building better than he knows. The iron-and-steel schedule of the tariff is, according to recent plans, to take precedence of the wool schedule in the movement in Congress for revision. It is known, of course, that Mr. Carnegie is convinced that his industry is able to stand without protection. His present remarks, however, while not addrest specifically to this subject, will undoubtedly be given full weight when the question of revision of customs duties gets to the point of definite discussion."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHO has a better right to change the calendar than Dr. Sun?—*Richmond Journal.*

UNCLE SAM, like many of his boys, begins the new year with a deficit.—*New York World.*

MR. BRYAN'S article in *The Outlook* is appropriately printed on page 23.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WITH a Hook on the Supreme Bench maybe the trusts will get it.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

CHINA is perplexed over what to do with the baby Emperor. Why not elect him vice-president?—*Washington Post.*

DR. SUN looks good now, but after he has held office for a time the people will begin to see spots.—*Toledo Blade.*

KING GEORGE got thirty tigers in Bengal, but where are the ninety cheers that should have gone with them?—*New York World.*

YUAN should be able to finance China's needs with American contributions if the steam-laundry strike continues.—*Wall Street Journal.*

TYPOGRAPHICALLY, it depends on "T" whether it's an ex-president or a next-president. There are evidences that some persons think it depends on "T" whether the same holds true politically.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SUN YAT-SEN should remember that China is to be handled with care.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

MR. LA FOLLETTE put in New Year's day making calls, and loud and long ones too.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

TAFT says he's in the fight to the finish. Is this a prophecy or a confession?—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHAT will it profit Russia to reject Jews and the Salvation Army and then annex all the Persians and Mongolians within reach?—*New York World.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S position seems to be that he positively will not say he is a candidate, but dares any one else to say he isn't.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

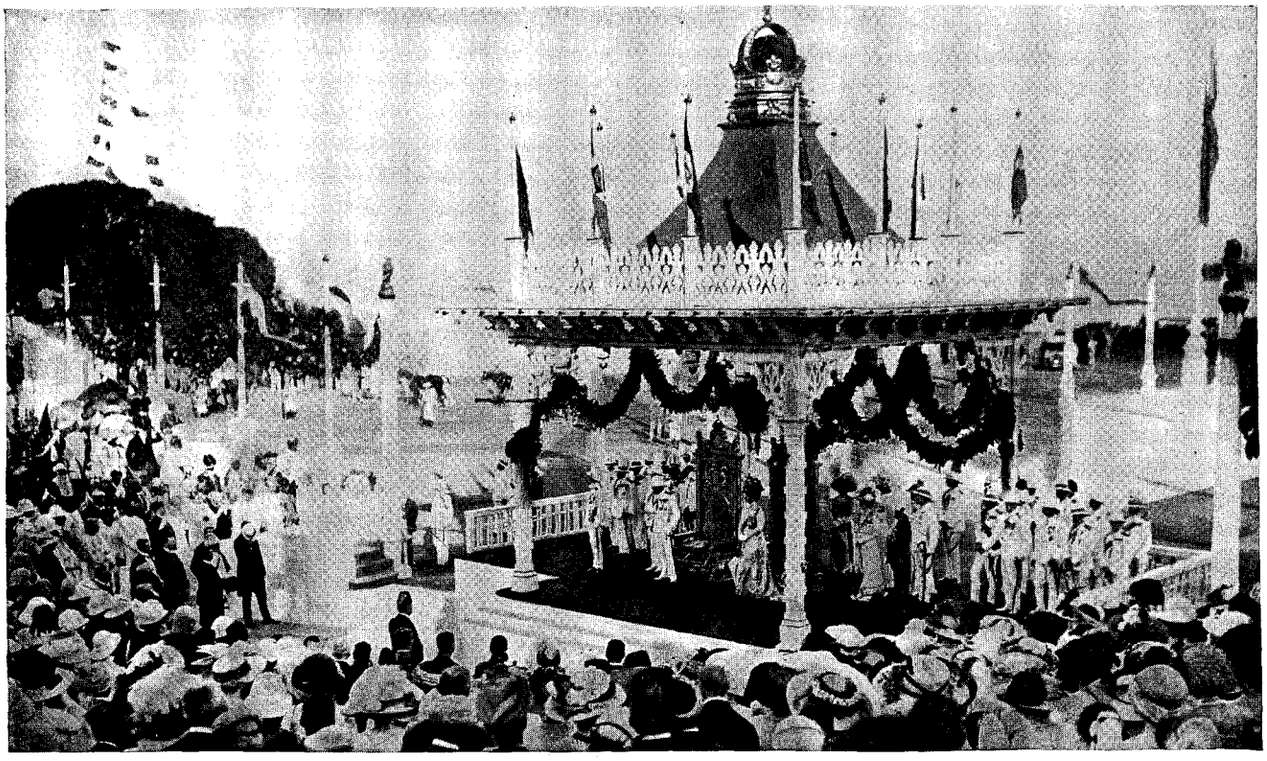
MR. ROOSEVELT says *The Evening Post* is a charter member of the Ananias Club. The Chairman of the Membership Committee ought to know.—*New York World.*

THOSE persons who have been worrying about the proper way to pronounce General Reyes' name need not trouble themselves about it any longer.—*New York Herald.*

WESTERN States are protesting against Judge Hook for the Supreme Court. The suggestion is that, should he get the place, the trusts would win most of their suits by Hook or by crook.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

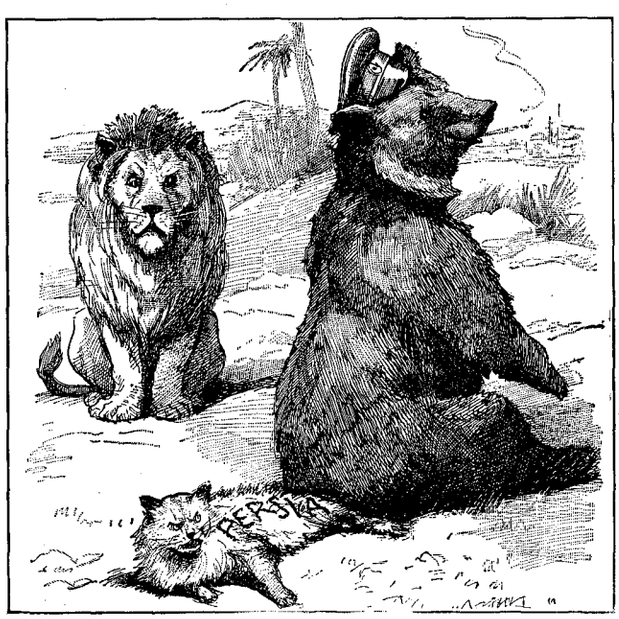


KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY RECEIVING THE HOMAGE OF THEIR INDIAN SUBJECTS AT BOMBAY.

ENGLAND'S DUTY IN PERSIA

RUSSIA'S GRADUAL ENCROACHMENT on Persian territory has roused the Conservative press in England to train their heavy guns on the fortress of the Foreign Office, where they picture Sir Edward Grey as reigning in calm indifference while Russian cannon are sweeping the streets of Teheran and Russian soldiers slaughtering men, women, and children indiscriminately. The Persian Parliament has been dissolved and the country, as the London *Daily Chronicle* says, lies in a condition of anarchy. Russia, we learn, has turned her northern sphere of influence into something like an annexed territory, and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) talks of putting the country in charge of a Russian administrator and instituting Russian courts of law and Russian custom-houses. This Russian program could be carried out only with the connivance of England, for it seems to be at variance with the well-known terms of the agreement made between London and St. Petersburg, whose most important provisions were emphasized in a solemn declaration made to the Persian Government in 1907 by the British Minister at Teheran, on behalf of both Great Britain and Russia. This statement contained the following assurances:

"Neither of the two Powers seeks anything from Persia, so that Persia can concentrate all her energies on the settlement of her internal affairs. This Convention between the two European Powers which have the greatest interests in Persia, based as it is on a guaranty of her independence and integrity, can only serve to further and promote Persian interests, for henceforth Persia, aided and assisted by these two powerful neighboring states, can employ all her powers in internal reforms. . . . The object of the two Powers—Russia and England—in making this agreement, is not in any way to attack, but rather to assure forever, the independence of Persia. Not only do they not wish to have at hand any excuse for intervention, but their object in these friendly negotiations was not to allow one another to intervene on the pretext of safeguarding their own interests."



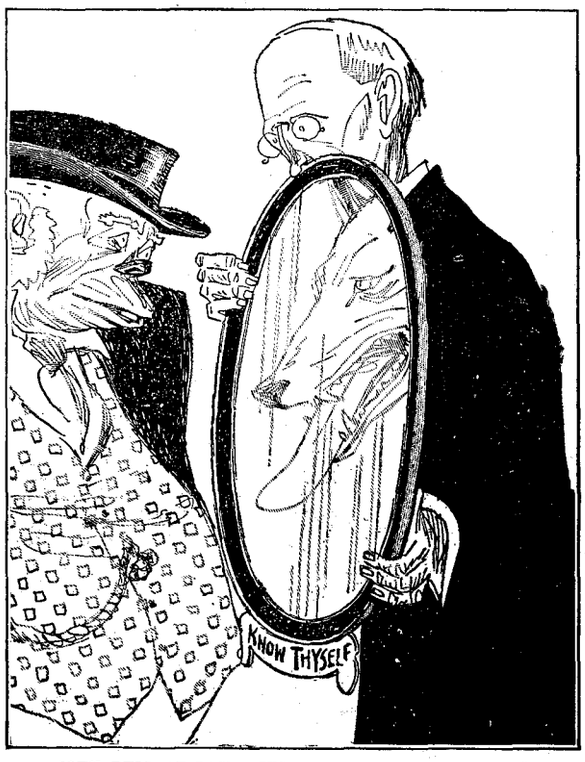
AS BETWEEN FRIENDS.

BRITISH LION (to Russian Bear)—"If we hadn't such a thorough understanding, I might be tempted to ask what you're doing there with our little playfellow." —*Punch* (London).

This treaty is now violated, says the London *Economist*, and

"The Ministers of the Czar must now be laughing in their sleeves at the incompetence of a Foreign Office which allows them to invade Persia in violation of the agreement, and still to preserve all the benefits of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



JOHN BULL AT LAST SEES HIMSELF AS HE REALLY IS.
A sample of the anti-British cartoons in the German press.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

WHY GERMANY CAN'T HELP TURKEY.
"I should love to help you, my dear, but John Bull and Marianne have just left me up a tree."
—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

GERMAN REFLECTIONS ON ENGLAND.

entente. . . . We are bound in honor, by the most precise and solemn obligations, to do all that is in our power to checkmate the Russian Government, now that it has proceeded to an open violation of the Anglo-Russian agreement. We are bound by the honor of England and by the interests of India. If Russia tears up this treaty, we do not see how a self-respecting Foreign Minister can do less than denounce in public the Anglo-Russian *entente*, and expose to the world the bad faith of that Power in whose word he has, unfortunately, confided."

The London *Times*, however, coldly remarks that "Persian independence, even if it were threatened with absolute extinction, would not in itself be worth the bones of a single British grenadier." In refutation of which statement Prof. E. G. Browne, of Cambridge University, the eminent Persian scholar, replies with a letter in which the following sentences occur:

"It is surely only fair to add that the alternative policy of yielding to Russia at every step may ultimately result in enormous sacrifices of British blood and British treasure. Moreover, such a purely passive policy must involve us, sooner or later, in a coterminous frontier with Russia drawn across the open plains of Persia. How many additional British grenadiers would be required to place behind that frontier? What increase would be required, even in time of peace, in our military and naval expenditure? And, if Persia be not worth the risk of a single British grenadier, was Morocco?

"We are partners with Russia in an agreement for the maintenance of Persian independence. It was the plain duty of our Foreign Minister to exercise vigilance that the terms of the partnership should be observed. Who can affirm that he has recognized this duty?"

The London *Nation* is indignant at the British for allowing oppression, bloodshed, and absolute anarchy to reign in Persia. We read in this influential organ:

"In Persia our direct responsibility for what is happening to-day needs no argument to enforce it. We had signed with Russia a convention designed, as our Minister in Teheran explained, to remove from both Powers 'any excuse for intervention,' a convention so strict that its very object was said to be that the two Powers should 'not allow one another to intervene on the pretext of safeguarding their interests.' Four years have passed and to-day we not merely allow but sanction an intervention as shamelessly brutal, as arrogant, and as final as it is wanton. We have failed to protect the suppliant to whom at the outset of the crisis we extended our good offices. At each step of the long controversy we have receded from our positions, stifled our instincts, and recoiled before the impetus of the Russian aggression. To-day, with our approval, a Persian Government has suspended the hard-won Constitution in order to sign its own submission to foreign control. It rules at length by permission of a Russian army."

More optimistic is the outlook of the London *Tablet*, which thinks Russia is doing its best to bring about "restoration of order and the chastisement of offenders." According to the Russian press severe means, even pogroms, are to be resorted to, and we read in the Russian official organ that "the Viceroy of the Caucasus has been ordered to send the largest possible reenforcement to Tabriz," and we are told that "the hesitating voice of diplomacy must be replaced by the imposing voice of the cannon." To quote further from the *Novoye Vremya:*

"In this case true humanity requires cruelty. Wherever Russians are attacked, Russia must take over the administration. The whole population of Tabriz must be held responsible and punished. It must pay an indemnity to the families of the Russian soldiers who are killed."

The article concludes sternly:

"The Persian Government, whatever it is, is not a small baby. It is responsible for its actions, and, tho spoiled by the endless indulgence of Russia, there is a limit to even Russian indulgence. Such measures will be taken as will be sufficient to recall to sanity the most headstrong minds and induce them to view calmly the dictates of political morality."

These "measures" *The Nation* describes as the incitements of *agents provocateurs*, goading the people to revolt, and clearing the way for invasion and annexation, which will be heralded in "by a rain of ultimatums, a civil war fostered by Russian agents." Anarchy and the destruction of the Persian Government will follow, "on which, as an indispensable foundation, foreign rule will be based."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A HOLY ALLIANCE AGAINST PORTUGAL

THE SPANISH MONARCHY is to come to the rescue of the Portuguese Royalists, says Fabra Ribas in the *Humanité* (Paris). His article is copied and sometimes confirmed by Berlin papers, and is producing a great sensation. This Holy Alliance is being plotted by Germany and in Germany, with France and Spain as accomplices, we are told, and the meeting-place of the conspirators is at the "sumptuous castle of Nymphenburg," a short distance from Munich. This is the home of Prince Louis Ferdinand and his wife, the Infanta Maria de Paz, a devout Catholic and an aunt of King Alfonso XIII. Many intimate friends of the Kaiser—Mr. Ribas names six of them—are habitually seen in the salon of Nymphenburg, "the Versailles of Munich." Among them are the Mannesmanns, the iron kings, and the Krupps who, "in the scarcity of iron in Germany, are manifesting great activity in trying to find new iron-mines at any price and in any country," and Spain has abundance of this metal. Prince Louis Ferdinand and his wife are thus described by Mr. Ribas:

"The Prince does not generally take much interest in politics, occupied, as he invariably is, with running after actresses and dodging the numerous creditors who besiege him. Nevertheless this puppet prince, who is respected by no one, not even by his domestics, has succeeded in winning the King of Spain's entire confidence. He has frequently acted as intermediary between Alfonso XIII. and William II. The Infanta Paz—she is the politician. She excels in the arts of intrigue and is especially skilled in such machinations as bring down crushing blows on those whom she calls 'enemies of God and of kings.'"

Mr. Ribas says that Germany is to receive as a return for her assistance to the Portuguese Royalists certain Spanish possessions in Africa, notably Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea, and he quotes from a recent number of the Paris *Temps* which records the negotiations for the cession of these Spanish possessions to Germany, and adds:

"The intrigue becomes clear. Spain makes a present to Germany in order to obtain the support of that Government when Alfonso attacks Portugal. Are we not beginning to understand now why the partizans of Manuel II., who is penniless, have been able to find money to purchase cargoes of arms and to keep up an agitation on the Portuguese frontier which must cost hundreds of thousands of dollars?"

This writer is, of course, a Socialist, and he is quoted by Bebel's *Vorwaerts* as "Comrade Ribas." He recalls with indignation how Alfonso, "the first among the enemies of the young Republic," was ready to bombard Lisbon with his fleets until restrained by his ministers, in fear of being opposed by other European Powers. This writer adds:

"But Alfonso did not disarm. He took other measures to destroy the new Republic. He sought and obtained as an accomplice William II. of Germany and gave *carte blanche* to the royalist conspirators to do as they pleased along the frontier of Portugal."

The French bankers are also lending to the conspirators, we are told, and their loans are indorsed with the very highest names. For example:

"We learn on reliable authority that Mr. Tersa Vianna, formerly Minister of the Navy for the Portuguese monarchy, has negotiated in Paris a loan of $10,000,000 in favor of the Portuguese Royalists, and that such a loan is guaranteed by two crowned heads. The Madrid *España Nueva* adds that these crowned heads were a king and an emperor, and the Lisbon *Mundo* completes the news item by saying that according to the Portuguese Royalists themselves the king in question is Alfonso XIII. and the emperor no one but William II. This is a serious report, but some facts have come out that are graver still. A few weeks ago there were found in the harbor of Hamburg two vessels loaded with arms intended for the Royalists of Portugal. The German Government was well aware of this, but did nothing to hinder their sailing until certain representatives of other Powers, including the Portuguese Republic, caused their seizure and confiscation."

We need not quote the words of execration with which this writer assails "the criminal project" of King Alfonso and "his accomplices," but time alone can prove in this era of revolution and revolt whether the project will succeed.

The German *Vorwaerts* indorses Mr. Ribas' statement concerning "a complot hatched in the monarchical, capitalist, and colonial circles of various lands." In Germany "its habitat is found in princely castles and the feudal clique of the Center party." "The revelation is founded," this paper assures its readers, "on certain thoroughly sifted data—admitted fact, utterance, and document being cited." "The author can say with justice, 'We publish nothing but what we can prove.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONLY A REHEARSAL.

"No performance, eh? Well, I suspected the actors were not ready."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

GIVING THE KONGO TO GERMANY.

FRANCE—"Do adopt this charming boy. You will find him a delightful little companion."—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

DARK PROSPECTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DR. SUN'S SMALL BEGINNINGS

WHEN Mr. J. Ellis Barker first met Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Chinese Republic, he found him in a "fourth-rate hotel, a kind of lodging-house for workingmen, occupying a bare and miserable little room." In *The Fortnightly Review* (London) this writer describes the revolutionary leader as a simple and unselfish man, then living in Victoria, British Columbia, a refugee with a price set upon his head by the Chinese Government, who were willing to give $500,000 for his capture. Mr. Barker summarizes the news of the Chinese leader as follows:

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen told me that he had millions of adherents, and described to me the organization of his society, which, with its self-supporting branches, its honorary presidents, etc., may be compared with the great political associations existing in Anglo-Saxon countries. The Doctor has led an agitator's life for more than twenty years. At first he was in favor of reform. He became a revolutionary when, at last, he recognized that all attempts to reform China by peaceful and orderly methods were quite hopeless. He told me that the revolutionary movement had received an enormous impetus when, during the short reform period inaugurated by the late Emperor, many thousands of students belonging to the best families had gone abroad, especially to Japan—in 1905 there were 10,000 Chinese students in Japan—who had come to see with their own eyes the hopeless backwardness of China.

"The Doctor is a man of medium height, slight but wiry, and is forty-five years old. He speaks good English. He is very quiet and reserved in manner, and extremely moderate, cautious, and thoughtful in speech. He gives one the impression of being rather a sound and thorough than a brilliant man, rather a thinker than a man of action. He does not care to use the dramatic eloquence which appeals to the imagination and the passions of the masses, and which is usually found in political and religious reformers of the ordinary kind. But then the Chinese are perhaps not so emotional as are most Eastern and Western nations. I have heard Dr. Sun Yat-sen addressing a meeting of his countrymen. He spoke quietly and almost monotonously, with hardly any gestures, but the intent way in which his audience listened to every word—his speeches occupy often three and four hours, and even then his hearers never tire of listening to him—showed me the powerful effect which he was able to exercise over his hearers by giving them a simple account of the political position in China, of the sufferings of the people, and of the progress of the revolutionary movement."

GEORGE'S TRIP TO INDIA.

He sees in China another chance to extend the blessings of British rule.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

On one occasion, discussing the dangers the Doctor ran by walking unattended through streets after nightfall, Mr. Barker remarked:

"'With a reward of £100,000 on your head, you should not go alone through the deserted streets of a strange town. If you have no fear for yourself, you should at least spare yourself for your cause and your country.' He replied with a quiet smile which was half sad and half humorous: 'If they had killed me some years ago, it would have been a pity for the cause; I was indispensable then. Now my life does not matter. Our organization is complete. There are plenty of Chinamen to take my place. It does not matter if they kill me.' That little incident showed the character, spirit, and courage of the man."

Turning to Japanese sources we find more intimate delineations of Dr. Sun's career. This is not surprizing when it is remembered that Dr. Sun spent most of his years of exile in Japan, establishing in Tokyo the basis of his revolutionary operations. According to the *Shin Nippon*, edited under the supervision of Count Okuma, Dr. Sun was born in the province of Canton (Kwang-tung); but a writer in the *Nippon oyobi Nipponjin* (Japan and the Japanese), another Tokyo monthly, informs us that Hawaii was Dr. Sun's birthplace, his parents having emigrated to the mid-Pacific island. However that may have been, he was trained to be a physician, and for some time was a practitioner at Shanghai. But, as the *Shin Nippon* says:

"He had no desire to make fortune or fame as a physician; his sole aspiration was the emancipation of the sons of Han from the clutches of Manchu tyranny. When he had saved enough to take him abroad he went to England to study its political and social institutions. From England he went to France and there continued his studies and observations. The European sojourn opened his eyes to the grandeurs and glories of modern democratic theories and institutions and made him all the more conscious of the corruption and inefficiency of the Manchu Government. At that time, however, Sun entertained no idea of advocating a Republican form of government for his country; it was yet his ambition to establish a constitutional monarchy like that of England. But the irremediable impotency and the hopeless waywardness of the Manchu Government have since driven him into desperation, and it was but natural that soon after his return home from Europe he should have become a downright revolutionist, determined to cleanse Manchu corruption with the baptism of fire and blood."

In 1896 Dr. Sun organized in Canton a revolutionary association, the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) recalls, and in 1900, when the Manchu Government had its hands full with the Boxer disturbance, he attempted, simultaneously with the activities of his colleagues in the Yang-tse region, to start a rebellion in Canton. But:

"The plot was discovered by the Viceroy, and Dr. Sun fled for his life to Japan. From that time Tokyo became the headquarters of the Chinese revolutionists. There Sun Yat-sen established a revolutionary association, whose branches were soon set up in all parts of the world where Chinese were found in any considerable number. The main organization at Tokyo was divided into various departments, such as the departments of foreign affairs, of domestic affairs, of military affairs, of publication, and even a department of assassination. In 1906 Dr. Sun again essayed a bold *coup* in Canton. He had entered the country in disguise, and with a few hundreds of his followers attempted to capture Kei-chau, not far from the city of Canton. But his ill-equipped band of men proved no match for the trained soldiers whom the Viceroy sent against him. Again Dr. Sun was forced to take refuge in Japan.

"The repeated failures of the revolutionary leaders convinced them of the futility of any attempt to defeat the imperial troops by the might of their own men and arms. They realized that without inducing the imperial troops to espouse the cause of revolution all their efforts would bear no fruit. Thus it was that during the past several years Dr. Sun and his colleagues bent all their energies to the propagation of the gospel of revolution among the soldiers. Meanwhile Dr. Sun made a tour of Europe and America, where he succeeded in raising a huge revolutionary fund."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAN AS A LIVING MEMORY

WE ARE LIVING MEMORIES of all that our fathers were and did; the mechanism by which we inherit their qualities is precisely the same as that by which we recollect what we ourselves felt, thought, and did at some earlier day. The seat of this racial memory is a substance called the germ-plasm, which passes from parent to child and constitutes a material basis of heredity. Present in the body throughout life, this germ-plasm keeps in close touch with its processes and changes, and these changes, if they are thoroughgoing enough, may affect it in turn, so that acquired characteristics may sometimes be inherited. Here in the rough, and very briefly stated, we have the new theory of heredity enunciated by an Italian student of biology, Eugene Rignano, who has also the training of an engineer and a physicist and who attacks his problems in a somewhat new way.

His book on this subject, entitled "The Inheritance of Acquired Characters," is now presented to the English-reading world for the first time, and has been the cause of no little discussion. The author asserts that he is the first to give a scientific explanation of how acquired characteristics may pass from father to son. Those who believe that they do so pass have been unable to offer a satisfactory explanation; while those who have formulated the generally accepted theories of inheritance have been unable to give this kind of inheritance a place in them and have therefore believed that it does not exist. Rignano adopts their idea of a specific inheritance-substance, the "germ-plasm"; but he goes further and asserts that this and the bodily tissues act and react on each other through life—the peculiar feature of his new hypothesis. In order to explain how the germ-substance gives out, as it were, in a succeeding generation, the qualities that have been imprest on it in a previous one, the author formulates a subsidiary theory, namely, that of the deposition of specific substances or "accumulators" by nerve currents—which substances possess the power of causing other currents similar to those that deposited them. This property he believes to account for all mnemonic action, and inheritance and memory thus rest on exactly the same physical basis. We read:

"The close dependence of memory upon the nutritive processes indicates strongly that the preservation of memories is to be ascribed to accumulations of substance. Further, as was very well remarked by Hensen, the fact that many memories may remain entirely dormant throughout several years, and then can come again with great distinctness into consciousness, notwithstanding that all the parts of the organism have been renewed several times in the interval, indicates . . . that in order to preserve these memories it is sufficient if for one given substance there be substituted another identical one.

"If it appears thus to be shown by facts, that the preservation of memories is due to accumulation and conservation of substance, a whole series of other facts seem to demonstrate that the reawakening of these memories consists in the restitution of the same currents as had formerly constituted the actual sensation or impression."

How can effects be stored up in the germ-plasm, perhaps for years, until they are needed to give effect to inheritance in the production of a new individual descendant? This, the author reminds us, is simply the phenomenon of the reawakening of memory—a very common one. He gives the following instances:

"Cases are frequent, for example, of adults who are able to repeat poetry which they had learned in their earliest childhood, even after many years during which they have never had occasion to repeat it at any time. Coleridge speaks of a young girl who, in the delirium of fever, repeated long pieces in the Hebrew tongue which she did not understand, but which she had heard read aloud a very long time before by a priest in whose service she had been. A Lutheran preacher of German origin living in America, who had in his congregation a considerable number of Germans and Swedes, related to Dr. Rush that nearly all a little before dying pray in their mother tongue. 'I have,' said he, 'innumerable examples of it, and among them several in which I am sure they had not spoken German or Swedish for fifty or sixty years.'

"The following two facts are still more typical:

"A lady in the last stages of a chronic disease was taken from London to the country. Her little daughter, who had not yet learned to talk, was sent to her and after a short visit was sent back to the city. The lady died several days later. The daughter grew up to maturity without remembering her mother. She had then occasion to see the room in which her mother died. Altho ignorant of that fact, upon entering the room she started, and when asked the cause of her emotion, she said, 'I have a distinct impression of having been in this room before. There was in that corner a lady in bed, apparently very ill, who leaned over me and wept.'

"Similarly, a man of very marked artistic temperament, as soon as he came in front of a castle in Sussex, had an extremely vivid impression of having already seen it, and he recalled in his imagination the procession of visitors in all its details. He learned from his mother that he had actually been brought there on an excursion at the age of sixteen months and that the recollection which he had of the visit was very exact."

This reawakening of memory through contiguity in space, the author goes on to remind us, is only a particular case of the general law of the association or succession of ideas. They indicate that the mnemonic center becomes active only when the sight of the same place induces in the environment of that center almost the same state of distribution of nervous energy as was present at the former time when it received the impression. That is exactly the result of what the author calls his theory of "specific accumulators," described above, and it is this result, carried over by the germ-plasm to an individual of a succeeding generation, that causes that individual to look like his parents, to feel like them, and almost literally to remember what they were and what they did.

An interesting theory and one, whether it stands or falls, which may influence the future trend of thought on the subject.

ELECTRIC BURNS—Burns due to electric currents are totally unlike those produced in other ways, according to *Cosmos* (Paris). They occur at the point of contact of the human body with electrical conductors, and are found generally on the arms or hands, tho sometimes on the top of the head. Says the paper just named:

"Superficial burns are rare. Generally the considerable heat developed at the point of contact determines a massive destruction—a carbonization of the tissues throughout a considerable depth. These deep burns appear to be actual losses of substance and constitute a kind of lump of killed flesh included within completely healthy tissues. On the head, burns of the bone are frequent, but the necrosis is ordinarily limited to its outer layers; injury to the spinal column and brain is to be feared only when the necrosis involves the whole cranial cavity.

"The most unexpected feature of electric burns is perhaps their indolence, especially when we remember the violence of the pain caused by ordinary burns. This symptom, almost always present, is attributed to the destruction of the nerve-endings, or to the aseptic evolution of the wound; the indolence is so absolute that some persons who have been burned do not know it.

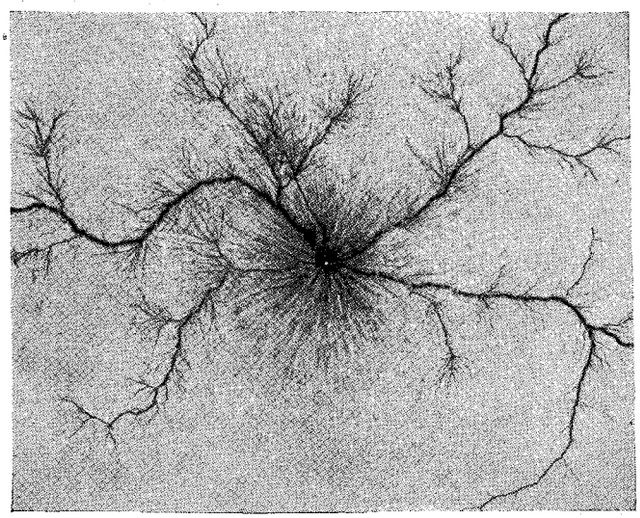
"Finally, electric burns have an aseptic evolution; the inflammatory reaction is absent, there is no suppuration, the carbonized tissues are gotten rid of little by little without the intervention of any infectious phenomenon. These peculiarities are due to the sterilization of the tissues in mass, by the great

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rise of temperature produced at the level of entrance of the current. The treatment of the burns is thus quite simple, consisting of the keeping of the wounds from infection. Only the existence of injury to the bone sometimes necessitates active treatment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PARISIAN MIRAGE

IN THE YEAR 1900, Parisians who were favorably situated saw a second Eiffel Tower standing upside down on top of the real tower with which they were familiar. The phenomenon was casually mentioned in the papers as an interesting mirage, but altho some notes of it were jotted down by scientific men, no attempt to explain or analyze it seems to have been made until recently. In an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 2), Mr. A. Chauveau, of the Institute of France, denies that the apparition was a true mirage—which is a reflected image—and asserts that it was a shadow, on a layer of mist, akin to the phenomenon known as the "Specter of the Brocken." In the latter, however, the observer stands within his own shadow which he sees projected on a cloud below him, while in Paris the shadow was that of another object and the observer stood well outside of it. Mr. Chauveau reports that the shadow appeared to move as the spectator moved, seeming at one time to stand upright and inverted, as described above, and again horizontal, with its top still touching that of the tower. He regards the latter position, however, as the actual one and the vertical position as the result of perspective, as the observer stood directly under it. To cast such a shadow the light must evidently come from below, and this is hard to explain. There was no near-by sheet of water to act as a reflector, but Mr. Chauveau thinks that the reflection may have taken place from the inner surfaces of fog-globules. He says in substance:



Illustrations from "The Popular Science Monthly."

FIG. 1.—THE OVERCHARGED CLOUD.

The discharge lines "resemble a system of rivers and tributaries, which penetrate the cloud."

"The mirage consisted of a real shadow of the Eiffel Tower, whose upper part, illuminated from the south, cast its silhouette toward the north in the immediate neighborhood of its summit, on a kind of horizontal screen formed at that time by the atmospheric haze at the height of the top. The shadow thus cast appeared in a form, in a place, and with a fixt direction, in the manner of the 'Specter of the Brocken.' It showed itself lying nearly horizontal in a north-and-south direction. The point of junction (with the tower) formed a sort of right angle. All this was seen most clearly by the observer when he looked at the shadow crosswise. Placing himself in the plane of the shadow with his back to the north he would take the axis of the shadow for the simple prolongation of that of the tower. Hence the illusion of an Eiffel Tower standing upside down.

"The position of the shadow indicated that the solar rays, the primary source of the mirage, effected the illumination of the tower, shining from south to north and from below upward.

"This deviation of the light, since the tower and its shadow were very close together, certainly took place at a point very near the monument. It occurred perhaps in the layers of the slightly misty air around its upper part. It is for the meteorologists to say whether these atmospheric layers could possibly be, under the circumstances, the seat of phenomena of refraction and total reflection capable of giving to the sun's rays the direction indispensable to the production of such illumination as to enable the Eiffel Tower to throw its shadow on the sky."

SOME USELESS "FOODS"

THAT MANY commercial "food" preparations are useless or worse, is asserted by Cora Frances Stoddard in *The Scientific Temperance Journal* (Boston, December). In the course of her article she pays her respects to various combinations whose components, as she asserts, neutralize each other's virtues, and in particular to those containing alcohol, which often, she says, acts upon other ingredients in a way calculated to render them useless. Other foolish preparations contain two enzymes or digestive ferments, neither of which is able to act in the other's presence, which thus hinder each other instead of acting with double force, as was apparently intended. Her statements are confirmed as "perfectly true" by a leading New York physician, Dr. Warren B. Chapin. Says Miss Stoddard:

"A bit of conversation was overheard in a drug-store. 'I'd like to sell you some Blank's wine if you make up your own beef, wine. and iron,' said a drummer. 'Of course, the beef and iron have to be put in to comply with the United States Pharmacopœia, but you and I and every other druggist know that the alcohol largely precipitates the iron and destroys the "albuminoids of the beef."'

"'Then,' queried the thoughtful bystander, 'the alcoholic preparations of beef and iron are practically worthless?'

"'That's about what it amounts to. The alcohol by its effects on the beef and the iron defeats the very purpose for which the combination is supposed to be used.'

"Among the various 'get-well-quick' schemes proposed to a trusting public have been much-advertised commercial alcoholic 'predigested foods,' 'liquid beef,' etc. Pharmacologists declare that they have little or no practical food value. Some of them are not beef at all, but preparations of the white of egg which is a much less valuable proteid than beef, while the alcohol, which sometimes reaches as high as 19 per cent., makes what little protein there is unavailable as food. A recent book, 'Pharmacopœia and the Physician,' says of these preparations that even if life could be sustained by the food which these alcoholic preparations contain, long before a person had taken a sufficient amount of this 'food,' he would have been put into a state of continued intoxication by the alcohol.

"If one really wants 'liquid beef,' the only genuine way of getting it of any value is to press out the juice from a fresh piece of beef and prepare it as wanted.

"There is another class of commercial preparations which has been much overestimated—the alcoholic preparations of pepsin and of other digestive ferments supposed to aid digestion. Some of these preparations are valueless because they mix enzymes that are mutually antagonistic. For instance, some contain both pepsin and pancreatin. Pepsin acts only in the presence of an acid and there it destroys pancreatin. Pancreatin acts in an alkaline or neutral solution and there destroys pepsin. To put the two together in one solution, and expect both to aid digestion, is, as one pharmacologist remarks, about as absurd as trying to apply hot and cold water at the same time by putting hot water into an ice-cap.

"Starchy foods like gruel may be partly digested by adding diastase from grain before the gruel is eaten, but it would be useless to take by itself a solution of diastase with the idea of helping digestion, because its action would be checked by the hydrochloric acid and destroyed by the pepsin of the stomach before it could have any important action on the food.

"But even if a preparation does contain 'a harmonious family' of pepsin and other digestive enzymes, if put up with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

alcohol, the alcohol makes them variable in action, or prevents any action at all.

"'Scale pepsin,' a dry form, and pepsin put up with glycerin, are free from alcohol and may be useful, tho, as a matter of fact, physicians state that the necessity of taking pepsin has been greatly overestimated. Very often it is not pepsin at all that is needed, but a little hydrochloric acid to make available the pepsin naturally produced by the stomach. Just what is needed can only be determined by the careful physician."

CELESTIAL ELECTRIC RIVER-SYSTEMS

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING may be regarded as a great flux of electricity from cloud to cloud. On the so-called two-fluid theory, long the orthodox one, according to which there are two kinds of electricity, positive and negative, such a flux is duplex and takes place simultaneously in two directions, so that if positive electricity is pouring from the right-hand cloud to the left, a negative current also flows from left to right. It is hard to picture such a thing as this, and we need not be surprized that in the ordinary mind a "one-fluid" theory of electricity has always held sway. The ordinary reader thinks always of an electric discharge as moving in a single specified direction, not in two directions at once. This one-fluid type of theory, which, by the way, was held by no less a philosopher and experimenter than Benjamin Franklin, is now that toward which the scientific world is also turning—an interesting instance of how the opinions of experts will sometimes grow to coincide with those naturally held by the laity. The scientific objection to regarding an electric current as flowing in only one direction has always been that there is nothing to show in which direction it goes. Of late, however, such evidence has been piling up, and is going to show that electricity is really what we have been accustomed to call "negative electricity"—and that "positive electricity" is nothing but ordinary matter. An electric discharge is a flow of electricity from an overcharged point to one charged below the normal pressure. What he regards as strong photographic evidence of this view is presented by Prof. Francis E. Nipher, of

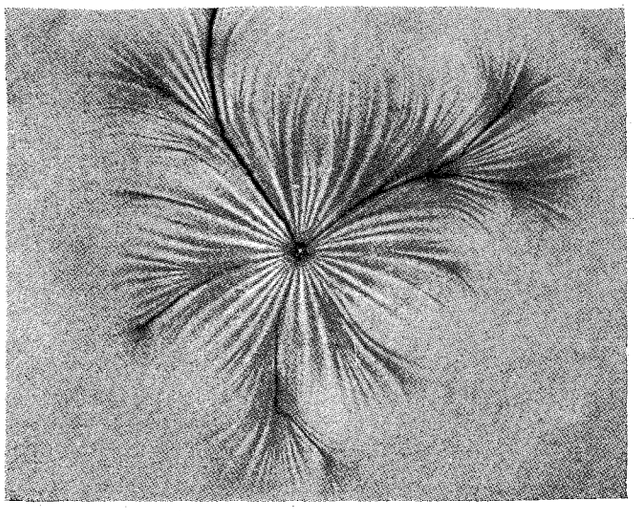


FIG. 2.—THE OUTFLOW INTO THE CLOUD,
Which has less than its normal charge.

Washington University, in an article on "A Flash of Lightning," contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January). We read:

"It is customary to classify lightning discharges into at least two classes. This classification is based on the appearance of the flash. One kind of lightning is called forked lightning and the other sheet lightning. There has been some discussion concerning sheet lightning, it being claimed by some that it is merely an illumination due to a discharge which is hidden from view.

"The real fact appears to be that both ends of a lightning flash are usually hidden from view within the two clouds. One of these clouds contains falling drops of water which are overcharged with the negative corpuscles which atoms of all kinds of matter contain when in normal condition. The other cloud contains drops which have less than the normal charge. This cloud has always been said to be positively charged.

"The writer has sought to obtain photographic evidence of the conditions within these two clouds, at the instant when the

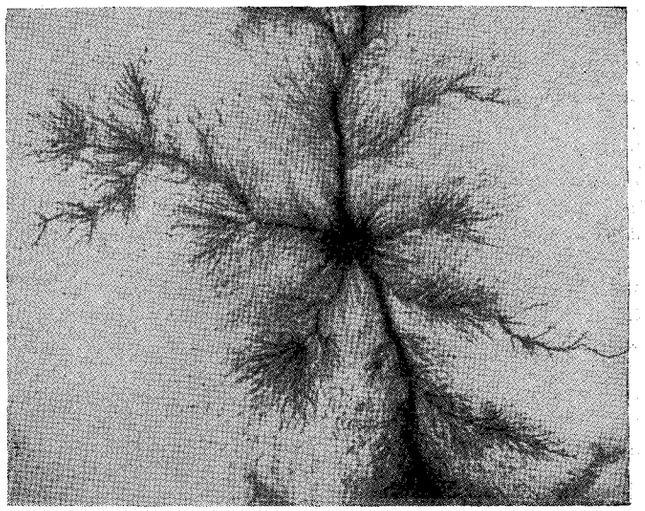


FIG. 3.—AN INFLOW AS IN FIG. 1.

discharge occurs. This evidence is presented in the figures, which are reproduced from photographic plates.

"Fig. 1 represents in cross-section the cloud which is overcharged with the negative fluid. The cross-section is at right angles to the end of the long flash which connects the two clouds. The discharge lines on this plate resemble a system of rivers and tributaries, which penetrate the cloud. These drainage lines elongate up-stream. Some of them are sharply defined. Others, for reasons which will be explained, are seen only in shadowy outline. . . . . .

"The discharge pours through the long hole in the air, in which the conditions are like those which exist in a vacuum tube. The conditions which exist in the cloud at the other end of the flash are shown in Fig. 2.

"Here we have a representation of the outflow into the cloud which has less than its normal charge. The flash here diffuses into the cloud, and the outer portions of the flash might well be called sheet lightning. . . . . .

"If these discharge figures are to be described in the language of the two-fluid theory, Fig. 1 must be called an outward positive discharge. Fig. 2 must be called an outward negative discharge. We must say that the outward negative discharge shown in Fig. 2 came from the cloud represented in Fig. 1 and that the outward positive discharge shown in Fig. 1 came from the cloud represented in Fig. 2.

"Such an explanation seems so essentially absurd in the presence of these photographic plates, that it will not be urged.

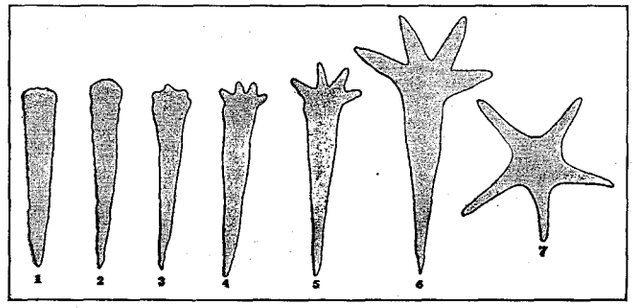
"In conclusion, however, a confession must be made. The lightning discharge here described was artificially produced. A plate-glass machine, with metal conductors terminating in pin-heads, took the place of the long flash of lightning. The pin-heads rested upon the centers of the two photographic films, the plates resting on large sheets of glass. . . . No trace of the discharge can be detected until the photographic plate is developed."

With this confession, and with an apology for having misled the reader, Professor Nipher asks in conclusion whether any one can look at Fig. 1 and believe that it is produced by an outward discharge of positive electricity. This plate, he thinks, tells its own story. He is sure that it represents an inflow of negative corpuscles, along drainage channels—a great river-system in the clouds whose flow is of electricity. Comparing Professor Nipher's photograph with a topographical map of a river and its tributaries, one can not help being struck with their essential similarity.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WONDERLAND OF BIOLOGY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or of living creatures, to which the name of biology has been given, is not an old one. It is a science in formation, and its methods of investigation are continually changing. Some of them read like the proceedings of wizards or magicians, and some of their results certainly seem little short of magical. A wound in the body, out of which sprouts an unaccustomed leg; two creatures growing together by head or tail; an egg whose development into a living animal is started by physical or chemical irritation—these are some of the wonders to be seen in the laboratory of the modern student of biology. He performs them, not from mere love of wizardry, but in the hope that he may learn something from them, as the chemist or the physicist does from his experiments on dead matter. In an article on "How the Problems of Life are Studied," contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris, December 9), Henri Coupin tells of some of these things. We read:

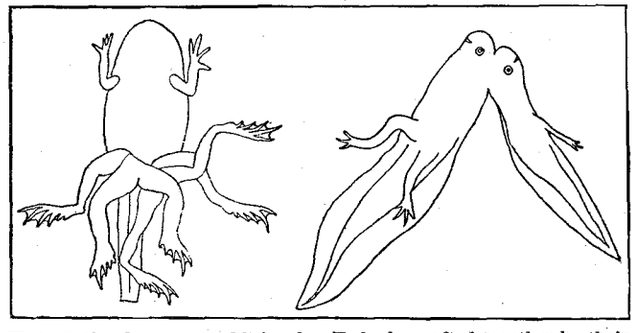


A DETACHED ARM OF A STARFISH,
Growing into a complete animal.

"One of the methods most seductive to biologists is regeneration; it consists simply in cutting in two an organ or even a whole animal, and waiting to 'see what happens.' With the simplest animals, from the coelenterates up to the insects and the mollusks, or even to the cold-blooded vertebrates, the method is at the disposal of any one and gives very interesting, often unexpected, results: thus, we may see a foot grow out where there was an eye, two tails appear where there was only one, an isolated arm change into a complete individual, a wounded individual put forth a sprout from the wound, and so on. With protozoans the thing is more difficult and special skill is necessary to cut into two or three parts a creature invisible to the naked eye. . . . With plants the study of regeneration is much easier, but the results are slight. . . . But, on the other hand, we have here the best material for the study of grafting, while animals are worth little for this purpose, except tadpoles, which may be easily stuck together."

A little more complex is the study of "teratogeny," or the creation of monsters. For this purpose hen's eggs are often used. Says Mr. Coupin:

"Before putting the eggs into the incubator, or during their incubation, they are subjected to treatment of various kinds: the external pressure is increased or diminished; they are shaken with more or less energy; they are pierced aseptically; they are illuminated with colored lights; they are subjected to unaccustomed radiations, such as the *x*-rays and the ultra-violet rays; they are electrified; they are exposed to more or less deleterious vapors; they are injected with microbian cultures or toxins; in a word, it is sought to disturb their *modus vivendi* with a variety of agents limited only by the experimenter's imagination. When taken from the incubator, or even in the eggs—for it often happens that their development is arrested by such abnormal conditions—the chicks or their embryos present divers unexpected characteristics the study of which leads us to draw various conclusions. We may also give attention—altho this is less easy—to the eggs of inferior organisms, mollusks or worms, for example. At the moment when segmentation of the egg is taking place, one or two of the cells are pricked adroitly. Sometimes nothing happens . . . but sometimes monsters are produced, deprived of one or several parts.



Tadpole that has grown additional legs from wounded surfaces.

Tadpoles grafted together by their heads.

PLAYING TRICKS WITH TADPOLES.

"Plants also lend themselves well to the study of teratogeny. Unfortunately, hitherto embryos have not yet been experimented on—only developed plants. Either stems are crusht or some point is burned, or they are artificially infected with fungi or insect parasites. Some botanists assert that we may thus obtain suddenly—by 'mutation'—new species, susceptible of indefinite reproduction with the newly acquired characters; but this conclusion is at present the subject of a violent controversy. . . . . .

"We may also study the influence of the environment—that is to say, we may see how living beings vary with a change of the medium when they live normally. The plants of the plain are taken to the mountain-tops; those of the hills are brought down to the plain. Aquatic plants are habituated to comparative dryness; sea creatures are taken to live in brackish or fresh water. The vital balance of living beings is disturbed by changing the color of the light that bathes them, the heat that warms them, the osmotic pressures to which their organism is adapted, the nourishment that they habitually ingest, and we see what result all these factors have not only on the individual itself—on its sex, for instance—but also on its descendants, which may not be so easily influenced.

"To act on the laws of heredity the best method yet discovered is hybridization, that is to say, the fertilization of one species by another. With animals the field of experimentation is much more restricted than with plants. . . . Here we have a series of yet obscure laws on which Mendel's law has thrown a certain degree of light, altho we should not allow ourselves to be hypnotized by this fact, for there are others.

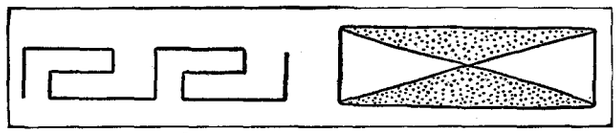
"All this, of course, is very interesting, and it is easy to see that the keystone of the arch in general biology is in fact the study of reproduction. In these last years remarkable discoveries have been made here. By choosing eggs whose natural condition would seem to be one of unstable equilibrium, we have succeeded in bringing about fecundation without intervention of the male element, acting solely with chemicals such as magnesium or carbonic acid, or with physical agents such as electricity, or with mechanical agents such as agitation or piercing. This is called artificial parthenogenesis. At the outset positive results were obtained only with the eggs of sea-urchins and starfish, but now those of frogs, creatures somewhat high in the animal scale, seem to act in the same fashion. Thus quite a new field is open to the activity of investigators."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN PAVEMENTS—Some interesting points in the construction and maintenance of pavements in Europe, especially in Germany, apparently not found in this country, are reported, after a study of recent specifications, by Robert I. Harding, superintendent of public works in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in *The Municipal Journal* (New York). Mr. Harding thinks that the German engineers are getting results by unusually careful effort to give minute attention to details. Contractors also are made parties to the maintenance in rather an unusual way, it being stipulated that they shall keep the pavement in repair for three years at their own expense and then for twelve years at a fixt amount per year. Should water stand on any part of it, that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

part must be at once repaired. Repairs must be made at night and on two days' notice. All this reads like a description of Utopia to the average American citizen, but apparently these conditions are faithfully observed in practise. Mr. Harding reports also that many foreign cities use a "mosaic" pavement on their lighter traffic streets. He says:

"The stones are cut to a uniform depth, but vary in shape and are laid radially on a sand cushion with different kinds of fillers. The appearance is very pleasing and the results are very satisfactory."



Illustrations from "Harper's Magazine."

FIG. 1.—CONVENTIONAL INDIAN DESIGNS.

Another practise, not unusual on undeveloped streets, or where traffic conditions are not settled, is that of building macadam roads so that the finished surface is deprest about four to six inches below the final surface of the streets. We read:

"The curbs are set at grade with the gutter arranged in various ways to accommodate the low macadam surface, thereby permitting at some future time the utilization of the macadam as a foundation for a more permanent pavement, through reshaping it and perfecting it with bituminous materials."

A cement road having V-shaped expansion joints with steel edges placed at regular intervals across the street is a unique feature in the pavements of Essen, Germany, but Mr. Harding tells us that these did not prevent cracks occurring in the surface along the center line of the pavement. Altogether he leaves us with the impression that in the engineering work of paving America is rather in the lead, tho she is excelled in management of details and in administration.

STUDIES OF THE PRIMITIVE MIND

THAT so apparently simple a thing as the geometrical border on an Indian blanket or on a bit of Indian pottery may serve as material for tracing the workings of the primitive human mind, is asserted by Ellsworth Huntington in an article on "American Archeology" contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (New York, January). The significance of such designs, Mr. Huntington says, is far greater than most persons realize. Artistic peculiarities, such as peculiar methods of ornamenting clothing and dwellings, or special patterns for use upon pottery, he regards as sure means of establishing the relationship of races, or the development of civilization, even where written records are also available. He writes:

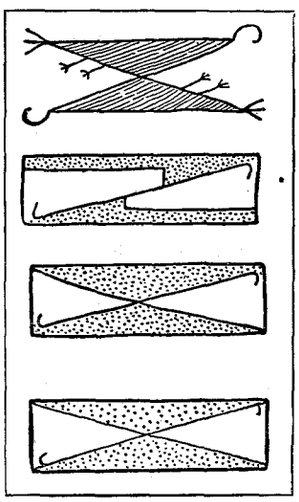


FIG. 2.—EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN DESIGN.

"Among races like those of ancient America, whose language is lost and who knew no form of writing, they become of double importance. Few save the student of the science of art, however, realize the wonderful way in which it is possible to trace the workings of the human mind by means of the stages through which some simple design has passed. For instance, who would say for a moment that the two conventional designs shown in Fig. 1 had anything to do with birds? Yet Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman, curator and artist of the Archeological Museum of New Mexico, assures us that such is the case. At first one is inclined to scoff at such a statement, but when the proof is presented skepticism quickly changes to belief. From potsherd after potsherd derived from ruins in all parts of the plateau region of northern New Mexico Mr. Chapman has patiently gathered innumerable designs, and has classified them as only an artist can. Thus he has obtained several series of from ten to thirty or forty stages each, which show how the ancient Americans drew from nature at first, but little by little departed from the original models until finally the extreme of conventionality was the rule. The first artist, the great master, perhaps, who first conceived the idea of ornamenting pottery with something more than mere lines, looked at the birds around him and to the best of his ability drew what he saw, crudely, no doubt, but with unmistakable character. When others, the disciples or the imitators of the master, began to draw, they failed to turn back to nature. It was far easier to copy the drawings of another than to work out the lines for themselves. Each copy lost something of originality and force.

"On this page are a few samples taken from two of Mr. Chapman's long series. Perhaps the original design was copied a hundred or a thousand times before it was transformed from the first to the second type of either series, but little by little a change took place. The two series appear to illustrate two diverse modes of development. In the first case a design resembling a Greek scroll was developed from some unknown origin, probably as an ornament for baskets long before pottery came into use. Later it was transferred to pottery, and the new conditions drew attention to its birdlike form. Thereupon it was regarded as a bird, and was used not only as a scroll, but independently. In some instances, altho not commonly, wings were added; but, oddly enough, feet seem almost always to have been omitted, perhaps in tacit and quite unwitting recognition of the fact that the creature was not really a bird.

"In the other case development followed different lines. Some genuine artist at first conceived the idea of drawing two birds together, one upright and the other reversed—a simple design, in truth, and yet original. Conventionality could scarcely go further than in the final result—an oblong divided by diagonals into four triangles, the upper and lower of which are shaded. Yet even in this extreme the original design was still remembered, as is naively witnessed by the work of one unimaginative follower of tradition. At first he drew a simple oblong with diagonals and shading, but with nothing to suggest a bird. Then he felt that something was wrong. Probably he did not know that he had drawn two birds, but he remembered that the drawings on other people's pots were different from his, and so, not daring to depart by a hair's breadth from tradition, he added the two little crooks which are all that remain of the birds' heads and beaks.

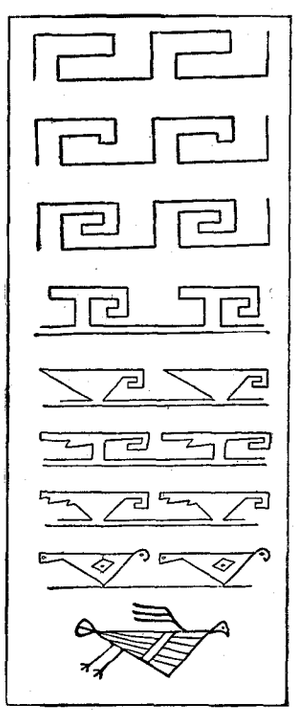


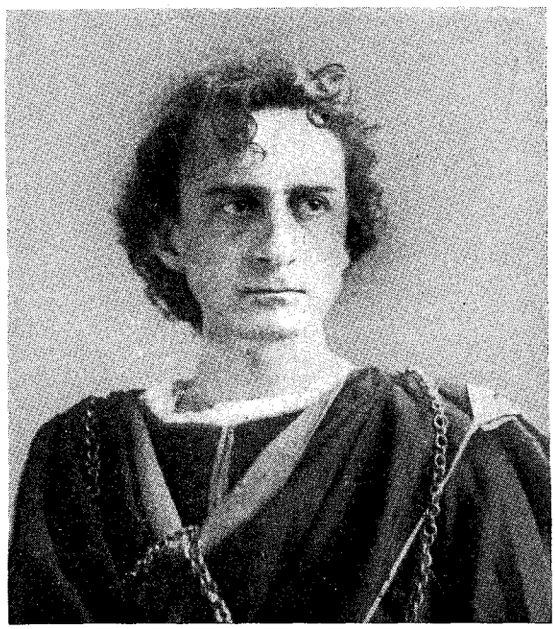
FIG. 3.—EVOLUTION OF AN INDIAN DESIGN.

"Such studies as those of Mr. Chapman are not of value only or chiefly to the artist. They belong to all who are interested in the study of the development of the human mind. How often, in Europe and Asia, we have had exactly what we seem to find here in early America—a period of sudden initiative and individuality followed by a slow sinking into hidebound conventionality. We know practically nothing of the character of the primitive Americans of the Southwest. Yet we are probably not far wrong in assuming that the course of their development in religion, manners, and morals was not unlike their development in art. First came the days of invention and progress, and then the deadening process of continually copying the old, the worship of outward forms . . . and with that the cessation of progress and invention, and the final decay preceding extinction."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOES "SHAKESPEARE SPELL RUIN"?

IT IS A BAD PASS when the power of a phrase can drive into comparative obscurity a people's greatest literary heritage. This has been done to Shakespeare, as far as public presentation is concerned, by a "parrot-cry"—"Shakespeare Spells Ruin." Mr. William Winter, our oldest and most learned dramatic critic, takes great pains in his latest book, "Shakespeare on the Stage," to show how mischievous and untruthful the phrase is. It was uttered first, he tells us, by Mr. Frederick B. Chatterton in 1873, after he had lost a great deal of money by a production of "Antony and Cleopatra" at Drury Lane Theater in London. "His misleading deliverance was taken up and widely echoed," says Mr. Winter, "and the persistent iteration of it, which still continues, has been instrumental in disseminating error and impeding good enterprise."



NOT "RUINED" BY SHAKESPEARE.

Edwin Booth, America's ideal *Hamlet*, who practically played only Shakespearian parts, made and lost two fortunes, and yet died with all debts paid, and possest of over half a million.

Nothing could be farther from the truth, this careful observer assures us. He does not, indeed, believe that *incessant* representation of Shakespeare's plays should be the proper alternative. Such "never has been, is not, and never will be either financially advantageous or in any way desirable." But "a judicious presentment of Shakespeare is not only salutary, but imperatively essential to the general good"; yet the parrot-cry, "Shakespeare Spells Ruin," has had "the deleterious effect of discouraging even a judicious use of that author, and of prompting much vacuous and harmful comment on his plays when any of them have been presented." Mr. Winter proceeds to show the falsity of the parrot-cry by citing notable examples to the contrary. His championship of Shakespeare does not falter in the face of the $2,500,000 said to have been earned by "The Music Master," or the $6,960,000 by "Rip Van Winkle," as enacted by Joseph Jefferson in his 5,800 performances. "Rip" has also served seven predecessors of Jefferson and various subsequent imitators, who may have earned as much more, thus doubling that prodigious sum; but Mr. Winter computes the performances of "The Merchant of Venice" throughout Europe, America, and Australia as reaching, in the course of three centuries and more, not fewer than 100,000. If the average receipts be estimated at only $350 the total income would amount to $35,000,000. "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" would exhibit larger figures. Mr. Winter talks also of individual achievements:

"On February 3, 1869, that great actor and greater man, Edwin Booth, opened Booth's Theater, in New York, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Booth—a dreamer, gentle, trustful, and eager—was unfit for commercial ventures. This theater, instead of costing about $500,000, all told, as he had expected, cost more than $1,000,000. He managed it for three years, and, contrary to a generally accepted belief, his *management* of that theater was, financially as well as artistically, successful—the first year showing a net profit of $100,000, the second a net profit of $85,000, and the third a net profit of $70,000. But the burden of debt that unhappily had been imposed on him in its *construction* was exceedingly heavy. His health was impaired. He decided to retire from management, and he did so, in June, 1873. Seven months later, January 26, 1874, he was, unwisely and needlessly, induced to go into bankruptcy. In March, 1877, he was released from legal meshes by the action of James H. McVicker, of Chicago, who bought all Booth's debts, and allowed him the necessary reasonable time in which to pay them. This he did, at the rate of $75,000 a year. His burdens, meanwhile, were continuous and exhausting. He did not much like to act, but preferred to sit in a corner, and smoke, and ruminate. He had sunk his second fortune in the building of his theater.

"In 1886 he formed a partnership with his friend Lawrence Barrett, who became his business manager. During their first season they acted separately, but in 1887, beginning at Buffalo, September 12, they acted together, and they continued so to act—Madame Helena Modjeska joining them, for a time, in 1889—until the sudden, lamentable death of Barrett, March 20, 1891. On the afternoon of April 4, 1891, at the old Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, Booth made his last appearance on the stage, acting *Hamlet*. On June 7, 1893, he died, at The Players, No. 16 Gramercy Park, New York City. He had founded that club, on December 31, 1888, and given to it the building in which it is housed, with furniture, library, and all needful accessaries. When his estate had been settled it was found that he had left a fortune of $605,000. He had paid J. H. McVicker all the balance of his huge indebtedness, incurred in the erection of Booth's Theater; he had borne the heavy expenses of his large theatrical company—scenery and dresses for his plays, and transportation; he had supported himself; he had handsomely endowed his daughter, on her marriage; he had endowed The Players; and he had left more than half a million dollars; and he *earned* all the money with which to do these deeds by practise of his profession, between 1874 and April, 1891, and he earned it by presenting a repertory of sixteen parts, all told, of which eleven were Shakespearian; those upon which he chiefly relied, except *Richelieu*, were *all* Shakespeare's, namely, *Hamlet*, *Brutus*, *Macbeth*, *Shylock*, *Lear*, *Iago*, and *Othello*.

"That is a form of 'Ruin' to which most persons would be resigned! And all this, it should be remembered, was accomplished by a man in fluctuating health, who, in the course of the period specified, had suffered a severe, almost fatal, accident—the breaking of one arm and two ribs (1875)—and a stroke of paralysis (1889)."

The case in England is equally well proved by the career of Sir Henry Irving:

"During his twenty-seven years of association with the Lyceum Theater thirteen of Shakespeare's plays were produced there, of which only three were financial failures, while the others were abundantly remunerative. 'Hamlet' had 200 successive and paying performances, the longest run ever made with that play, and when reproduced later it was acted 108 consecutive times. 'Romeo and Juliet,' when brought out at the Lyceum, in 1882, had 130 consecutive representations. 'Much Ado About Nothing' was acted 212 consecutive times, when Irving first produced it, and acted to a profit of £26,000, or, approximately, $128,000. 'King Henry VIII.' had a run of 172

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

consecutive performances. Most of Irving's Shakespearian productions were frequently revived and several of them were retained in his regular repertory till the last. 'The Merchant of Venice,' when he first produced it at the Lyceum, had 250 consecutive performances, the longest run ever made with any one of Shakespeare's plays, in any country, at any time; and *Shylock* remained in Irving's repertory to the end of his career. His last appearance at the London Lyceum was made in that character, and he acted it, at Bradford, for the last time, only four nights before his death, which befell in that town on October 13, 1905. Irving's management of the Lyceum extended from August 31, 1878, to June 10, 1905, and his gross receipts, in that time, were £2,261,637 10s. 1d.—approximately $10,500,000—and *at least* one-third of that sum was earned by his productions of plays of Shakespeare."

Besides these two conspicuous instances, Mr. Winter brings forward others sufficiently imposing to prove his point. The Sothern-Marlowe engagements of recent years at the Academy of Music, with seats no higher than $1.50, have averaged an income of $16,000 a week.

Such performances, Mr. Winter asserts, as Forrest's *Lear*, Booth's *Richelieu*, McCullough's *Virginius*, Irving's *Shylock*, Davenport's *Macbeth*, Salvini's *Gladiator*, Charlotte Cushman's *Queen Katharine*, Ellen Terry's *Beatrice*, Ada Rehan's *Rosalind*, Adelaide Neilson's *Viola*, and Mary Anderson's *Hermione* and *Perdita* would pack any theater of the present day for a long time and would also make a reputation that would last for generations. But—

"No performances of that caliber are visible now, nor are there actors visible who seem capable of giving them if they had the opportunity. It is not the lack of natural ability that causes an impoverished condition of our stage; it is the lack of opportunity for the development of actors, and the lack of that opportunity has been brought about, at least in part, by the parrot-like repetition and the selfish and supine acceptance of the radically false and injurious assertion that 'Shakespeare Spells Ruin.'

"The experience of individual actors in the presentment of Shakespeare's plays has, from the first, been especially instructive, and it has been, in almost innumerable instances, an experience of opulent success. The reader of old theatrical records, whether they relate to the stage of Great Britain or to that of her American colonies, or to that of the United States in the early days of the Republic, continually finds that the leading players evince their highest ambition, exert their utmost powers, and are judged by their achievements in the great characters of the Shakespearian drama. Ingenuity has produced novelties. Taste has fluctuated. Each succeeding generation has evolved a style of drama peculiar to itself. But, notwithstanding the opposition of ignorance and cupidity, there has been no period, since the revival of the theater toward the end of the seventeenth century, without Shakespeare, and almost every name of dramatic distinction which has survived in remembrance to the present day is associated with one or more of Shakespeare's characters."

HE FOUND SHAKESPEARE A GOLD-MINE.

Henry Irving as *Shylock*.

He managed the Lyceum Theater, London, twenty-seven years, and during that time his gross receipts were approximately $10,500,000, one-third of this being earned by productions of Shakespeare's plays.

MR. WELLS CONFESSING

THE MODERN literary man does not shrink into a chimney-corner to hide his personality from an inquisitive world. Neither does he have any use for that curious affectation of a past mid-century, a *nom de plume*. As he is to-day typified by Mr. H. G. Wells, we see him in *T. P.'s Magazine* practically calling out, "I am Wells, Wells, Wells." The occasion for it is a projected Russian edition of this writer's work, and the publisher conceived the idea of making Mr. Wells approach his new public in an autobiographic introduction. *T. P.* thereupon passes it back to English readers, and we see Mr. Wells as he pictures himself on his native heath in the south of England, in "a small red-roofed house that I have built myself, with a tennis-lawn and a garden of flowers." The England of the ingratiating Mr. Wells presents some features of charm, but he hints that after all the Russian peasant is more independent than his British cousin. It is, he explains, "an England of small, highly cultivated fields, not fenced, but closed in by well-kept hedges and fringed with oak and elm trees, of hop-gardens like very trim vineyards, of farmhouses of brick and stone, of pretty villages whose villagers are not independent peasants as yours are, but agricultural employees, of beautiful old churches whose priests are often quite rich men, of wide parks as carefully tended as gardens, of the fine, handsome country-houses of wealthy people." But Mr. Wells is not a part of this, as he goes on to show:

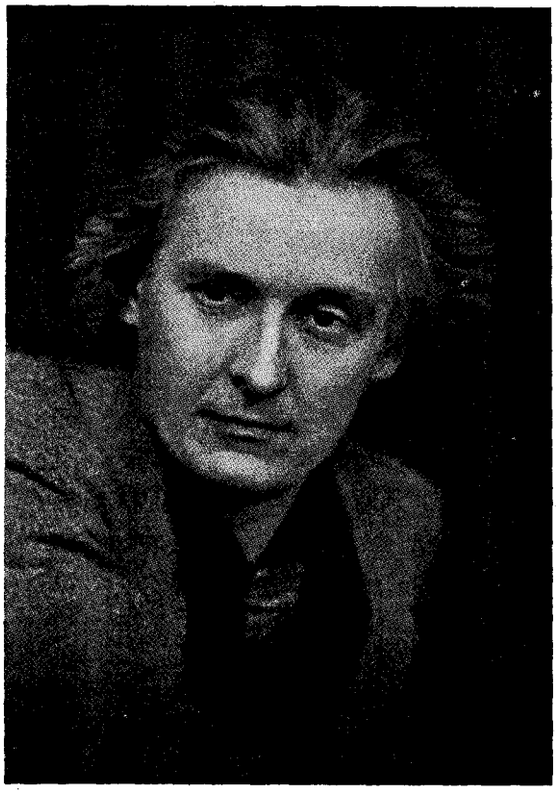
"I am now just forty-two years old, and I was born in that queer indefinite class that we call in England the middle class. I am not a bit aristocratic; I do not know any of my ancestors beyond my grandparents, and about them I do not know very much, because I am the youngest son of my father and mother, and their parents were all four dead before I was born. My mother was the daughter of an innkeeper at a place named Midhurst, who supplied post-horses to the coaches before the railways came; my father was the son of the head gardener of Lord de Lisle at Penshurst Castle, in Kent. They had various changes of fortune and position; for most of his life my father kept a little shop in a suburb of London, and eked out his resources by playing a game called cricket, which is not only a pastime, but a show which people will pay to see, and which, therefore, affords a living for professional players. His shop was unsuccessful, and my mother, who had once been a lady's maid, became, when I was twelve years old, housekeeper in a large country-house. I too was destined to be a shopkeeper. I left school at thirteen for that purpose. I was apprenticed first to a chemist and, that proving unsatisfactory, to a draper. But after a year or so it became evident to me that the facilities for higher education that were and still are constantly increasing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in England, offered me better chances in life than a shop and comparative illiteracy could do; and so I struggled for and got various grants and scholarships that enabled me to study and to take a degree in science and some mediocre honors in the new and now great and growing University of London. My chief subject for graduation was comparative anatomy, and the professor in whose laboratory I worked was Professor Huxley, of whom, no doubt, many Russian readers will have heard.

"Quite the first Russian name that I learned to respect and admire was Kovalevsky, the biologist."

Mr. Wells tried teaching biology for two or three years, but gave it up for journalism because "it is a more remunerative



A BRITON JUST DISCOVERED BY BRITAIN.

Edward Gordon Craig, "acknowledged all over Europe as the master pioneer in the theater," says the London *Nation*, "is practically ignored in his own country."

profession in England than teaching." Then, too, "some little kink" in his mind always made the writing of prose very interesting to him. The man of letters now confesses:

"I began first to write literary articles, criticism, and so forth, and presently short imaginative stories in which I made use of the teeming suggestions of modern science. There is a considerable demand for this sort of fiction in Great Britain and America, and my first book, 'The Time Machine,' published in 1895, attracted considerable attention; and, with two of its successors, 'The War of the Worlds' and 'The Invisible Man,' gave me a sufficient popularity to enable me to devote myself exclusively, and with a certain sense of security, to purely literary work.

"The literary life is one of the modern forms of adventure. Success with a book—even such a commercially modest success as mine has been—means in the English-speaking world not merely a moderate financial independence, but the utmost freedom of movement and intercourse. A poor man is lifted out of his narrow circumstances into familiar and unrestrained intercourse with a great variety of people. He sees the world; if his work excites interest he meets philosophers, scientific men, soldiers, artists, professional men, politicians of all sorts, the rich, the great, and he may make such use of them as he can. He finds himself no longer reading in books and papers, but hearing and touching at first hand the big discussions that sway men, the initiatives that shape human affairs. And London is more than the capital of a kingdom; it is the center of a world Empire and of world-wide enterprises.

"To be a literary artist is to want to render one's impressions of the things about one. Life has interested me enormously, and filled me with ideas and associations I want to present again. I have liked life, and like it more and more. The days in the shop and the servants' hall, the straitened struggles of my early manhood, have stored me with vivid memories that illuminate and help me to appreciate all the wider vistas of my later social experiences. I have friends and intimates now at almost every social level, from that of a peer to that of a pauper, and I find my sympathies and curiosities stretching like a thin spider's web from top to bottom of the social tangle. I count that wide social range one of the most fortunate accidents in my life, and another is that I am a man of diffident and ineffectual presence, unpunctual, fitful, and easily bored by other than literary effort; so that I am not tempted to cut a figure in the world and abandon that work of observing and writing which is my proper business in it."

Mr. Wells tells the Russians what we know and need not repeat, the number and kind of books he has written: his early "fantastic-scientific" stories, his "sociological" novels, and his novels of contemporary life. The second and third kinds are not strongly differentiated, but the last kind is to occupy his future years. "There was no ready-made standing-ground for me; the beliefs and assumptions of our fathers have decayed, become unsafe, or altogether broken down." He had first to define what he stood upon, or write of life in a disconnected and inconsistent way. Now he hopes to "render some aspects of this great spectacle of life and feeling in which I find myself in terms of individual experience and character."

HOME HONORS FOR A PROPHET

ANGLO-SAXON PROPHETS may gain honor at home, it appears, by the simple plan of first going abroad for credentials to impress home doubters. The humorous policy that forces such an act upon aspiring geniuses has long been charged against America, but England, according to her recent disclosures, has also a fine example. It is only during the last few weeks, says a writer in *The Graphic* (London), that it "must have dawned on a good many people that there is an Englishman named Gordon Craig." All of a sudden, this writer asserts, "the daily papers have been filled with his name and his attractive aspirations." But to a few it has been known that Gordon Craig has had "attractive aspirations" regarding a new art of the theater for more than ten years. During that time he first attempted to show London what they were, but London, misled by London critics, couldn't see. So he went abroad, where clearer-visioned Germans and Russians were able to see and use what he had to offer. In fact, almost all the progressive European art of the theater is now colored with his ideas, and at the present moment he is in Moscow superintending a production of "Hamlet." There is already a controversy on in the English papers over the debt that Professor Reinhardt, the German producer, owes to Craig. The writer we are quoting sets out with Mr. Craig's own help to show us what it is this Englishman is driving at:

"It would be impossible to give one categoric answer to this, for the very simple reason that he has to deal with a great many problems. As a wide generalization, however, one may say that his great point is that the art of the theater must be a unity. We know that there are two great sides to a stage production—firstly, the play, and, secondly, the presentation of it. But few people are aware of the many subdivisions in this art of presentation. Mr. Craig himself puts it thus:

"'First and foremost, there is the proprietor of the theater. Secondly, there is the business manager, who rents the theater [to say nothing of his overlords in the matter of leases]. Thirdly, there is the stage director, sometimes three or four of these. There are also three or four business men. Then we come to the chief actor and the chief actress. Then we have the actors and the actress who are next to the chief: that is to say, who are ready to step into their places if required. Then there are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from twenty to sixty other actors and actresses. Besides these, there is a gentleman who designs scenes. Another who designs costumes. A third who devotes his time to arranging light. A fourth who attends to the machinery (generally the hardest worker in the theater). And then we have from twenty to a hundred under-workers, scene-painters, costume-makers, lime-light-manipulators, dressers, scene-shifters, under-machinists, extra ladies and gentlemen, cleaners, program-sellers; and there we have the bunch.' "

An innovator who thus knows "the whole working of the theater at first hand" can not be called an impractical dreamer, declares this writer. The son of Miss Ellen Terry, he first trod the stage at the age of six, thirty-three years ago; and since 1889 he has made acting and the theater his business. Like all reformers he is also a destroyer. We read:

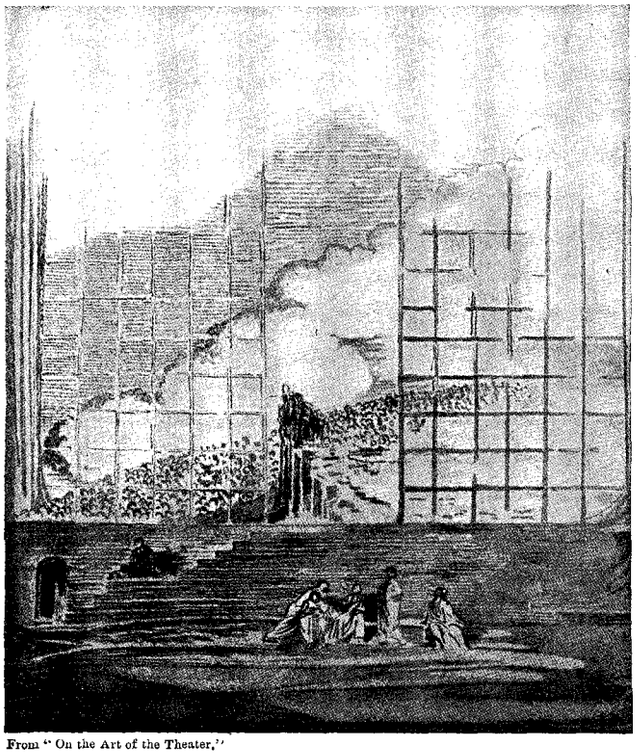
"It is when he begins to make deductions that the supporters of the existing system make demur:

" 'We see [says Mr. Craig] seven heads and two very influential members, seven directors instead of one, and nine opinions instead of one.

" 'Now, then, it is impossible for a work of art ever to be produced when more than one brain is permitted to direct, and if works of art are not seen in the theater, this one reason is a sufficient one, tho there are plenty more.

" 'Do you wish to know why there are seven masters instead of one? It is because there is no man in the theater who is a master in himself.'

"That is the main thesis. The wonder is not that these forces do not work together for good, but that they work together at all, considering what the 'theatrical temperament' is. The details of the theory are worked out at great length. At the present moment the art of the theater is dominated almost completely by the actor, who is only one of the factors, as Mr. Craig holds. He is considered so important that his name is printed twice as big as that of the author of the play. He is, in short, It. Mr. Craig wants to make him a note in the instrument of interpretation, and not the entire instrument, and he aims at doing this by establishing a school of theatrical art. We have, it is true, of recent years established schools for acting, but that was done after a struggle, for, with our great dislike of the academic, we all believed for many years that acting could not be taught; and after the disappearance of the old stock company, which formed a rough-and-ready school of practical acting, there came a dreadfully amateur period in English acting.



From "On the Art of the Theater,"

FORUM SCENE IN "JULIUS CÆSAR."

An example of Mr. Craig's work.

Accuracy in Roman architecture is not sought; Shakespeare knew nothing about it. In this design Mr. Craig "felt the crowd, and the two parties." Even a "hundred thousand voices make an excellent background to the voice of a personality." "The man who is persuading the crowd is in the middle distance; those against whom he is persuading them are in the foreground." It is *Mark Antony* addressing half Rome.

A CRAIG SCENE FOR A PLAY.

Mr. Craig's stage is often entirely empty of things that represent actual objects. He aims by the management of light on simple backgrounds to evoke the feeling of a church, for example, without presenting the painted resemblance.

"Mr. Craig demonstrates his points in a spirit of fine catholicism. He can admire the most barn-storming melodrama—if it gets home. He is interested in the problem play. Indeed, he claims that his method is applicable to everything that can be stated in the terms of drama. Some dramas, of course, lend themselves more than others to his method."

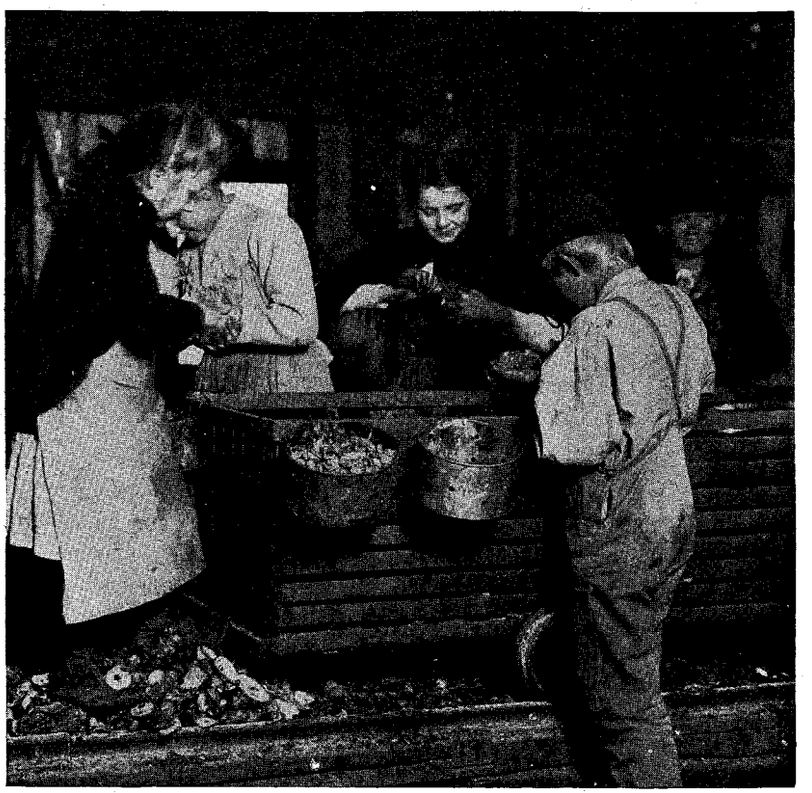
In his recently published book, "On the Art of the Theater," Mr. Craig writes this passage on the actor's art, which shows how he conceives it in the same terms as he views the scenic accessories:

"But I see a loophole by which in time the actors can escape from the bondage they are in. They must create for themselves a new form of acting, consisting for the main part of symbolical gesture. To-day they *impersonate* and interpret; to-morrow they must *represent* and interpret; and the third day they must create. By this means style may return. To-day the actor impersonates a certain thing. He cries to the audience: 'Watch me; I am now pretending to be so and so, and I am now pretending to do so and so'; and then he proceeds to *imitate*, as exactly as possible, that which he has announced he will *indicate*. For instance, he is *Romeo*. He tells the audience that he is in love, and he proceeds to show it by kissing *Juliet*. This, it is claimed, is a work of art; it is claimed for this that it is an intelligent way of suggesting thought. Why—why, that is just as if a painter were to draw upon the wall a picture of an animal with long ears and then write under it 'This is a donkey.' The long ears made it plain enough, one would think, without the inscription, and any child of ten does as much. The difference between the child of ten and the artist is that the artist is he who by drawing certain signs and shapes creates the impression of a donkey; and the greater artist is he who creates the impression of the whole genus of donkey, the *spirit* of the thing."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GIVING BACK THEIR CHILDHOOD

THE CHILDREN of the poor will have reason, in no less than thirty States of the Union, to see before them a brightening future. Last year this number of commonwealths produced laws which will restrict the use made of the child's small physical resources in the mines and mills and other wealth-producing agencies. The National Child Labor Committee have had seven years of "hard, discouraging toil," but now it feels that it is coming into its own. Its general secretary, Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, believes that "the record of the past seven years gives promise that the American people are ready to rally to conditions which, throughout the nation, shall guarantee to every child an adequate opportunity to play and grow and learn." The women who are ardent in the cause of suffrage will welcome his further statement that in his judgment "child labor will be abolished and civilized standards of employment secured far quicker by the combined political action of men and women than by continuing to regard women as the incompetent recipients of legislative favor."



TORN FINGERS OVER THE OYSTER SHELLS.

Help is scarce in the Gulf States, and the children are imprest into the work of "shucking" the oysters. "Five cents a day rewards the struggle of many a little five-year-old."

Mr. Lovejoy, who gives his views and many interesting aspects of his reform work through the columns of the New York *Tribune*, is a young man from Michigan, where he was educated and entered the ministry. But he later removed to Mount Vernon, N. Y., and preached in a Congregational church there for six years, before taking up his present work. "He comes of the stock that bore the abolitionists Elijah and Owen Lovejoy, who not only had sympathy for unfortunates, but were ready to fight for them." His "faculty for making dry statistics take life" comes out in some of the following information about the child-labor campaign:

"Here was an eight-year-old boy, pale and worn, toiling in a Tennessee cotton-mill. 'No, I don't help sister or mother; just myself,' was the little old man's statement to the committee's investigator. The Tennessee legislature this year released these babies. No mill work now, during school-days, for children under fourteen.

"There was a tiny, curly-haired girl in a group of Cleveland hosiery-workers who should be playing with her dolls or doing kindergarten lessons. 'I ravels and picks up,' was her sole excuse for existence. Now Ohio is busy with her case. A commission was appointed this last year to frame a children's code, and it is hoped such incidents will soon be impossible.

"Here was a picture of a little six-year-old in a North Carolina mill, where his mother and sister worked. He was beginning to 'help.' According to custom, he would soon be regularly at work. North Carolina was stirred a little this last year, but all she did was to reduce the number of allowed working-hours per week from sixty-six to sixty for children under eighteen.

"Tiny boys were found in Georgia cotton-mills, so small that they had to climb half-way up their machines and cling there with their bare toes. . . .

"Mr. Lovejoy thinks the work of this year is encouraging, tho much is left to do. In many States children under fourteen are employed at grueling work when they should be in school. Last year put an end to that in seven States. Fifteen was made the limit in two States. Many of these tots work ten and twelve hours a day. The eight-hour day was established in three States last year for all children up to sixteen. Seven other States passed laws reducing, more or less, the hours of child labor. Ten States besides the District of Columbia have now established the eight-hour day for little ones.

"The committee found night work one of the greatest evils of child labor. As the result of its work in this direction California prohibited last year the employment at night of all minors under eighteen. Eight other States passed similar laws, with sixteen as the age limit.

"Marked improvements in laws affecting children in dangerous occupations have been made. Ten States during the year snatched their little citizens from the path of crippling machinery, death-dealing explosives, and other similar perils."

The night-messenger service, which employs so many of the city's young, is also one of the most prodigal in its waste of child life. Besides exposing youth and inexperience to the most sordid conditions of the night life of the great cities; indeed, making them an involuntary part of the machinery of vice, "it teaches nothing." "Instead of being an avenue to higher industrial opportunities, the night-messenger service is a blind alley, leaving the boy at the end of one or five years as undeveloped as when he began, having in the mean time absorbed his years, sapped his energy, blunted his sensibilities, and shattered his ideals." We read:

"As far as New York City and State are concerned the worst of this evil has been abolished by the Legislature this year. The law just passed provides that in cities of the first or second class no person under the age of twenty-one shall be employed or permitted to work as a messenger before five in the morning or after ten in the evening.

"By this new law a standard is set by the Empire State for all other States, and, with the accumulated evidence in the possession of the National Child Labor Committee, will be adequate to force the same standard of protection throughout the Union.

"Indeed, this campaign, which was begun in New York only a year ago, has already borne fruit in eleven other States which have passed messenger-service laws more or less stringent during this banner year."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For half a dozen years "New Yorkers have complacently regarded their State as the leader in child-labor legislation"; but their peace of mind ought not to rest secure under many of the facts Mr. Lovejoy has to supply:

"Tenement manufactories in the big cities and the canning factories of the western part of the State are still New York's unmitigated curse. In the living-rooms of the tenement family the greatest variey of industries is carried on. Weary children, with their worn mothers, eke out an existence in filthy surroundings. Some make violets at the rate of 144 for four cents, and there is no law interfering with work after school, Saturdays, Sundays, or far into the night. Manufacturing clothing, willowing ostrich plumes, making human-hair products, millinery, children's dresses, men's scarfs, lace, embroidery, garters, shelling nuts, fashioning paper bags, carding buttons, and attaching pencils to dance-cards are some of the activities of the tenements.

"Such work has most pernicious influences—it tends to demoralize whatever standard of living has existed; the meals and the proper care of children are neglected. More than that, it is a menace to public health. Frequently work is going on in rooms in which the worker or some member of the household is sick with contagious disease. One observer reports that a home-finisher visited had a little boy suffering from whooping-cough and spreading contagion over the garments on which he was working with his mother.

"In another case a child's head and face were covered with a loathsome rash; the mother constantly stopt her work of finishing trousers and caressingly ran her hands over this eruption, and then, without washing them, continued her work.

"Asked what was the matter with the child, she could only say that her doctor told her it was some 'ketcha disease.'

"Underfeeding and overwork in bad air, together with dirty habits, make these children most susceptible to tuberculosis and other 'ketcha diseases,' which the wearer of articles made by them is likely to contract. More than sixty articles not mentioned in the present law relating to manufacturing in the tenements are now made there. As no license is necessary to work on these things, conditions surrounding their manufacture may be indescribably bad for the little workers and the general public.

"Nevertheless, many consider the New York State laws in this respect models.

"The conditions in the canneries of New York State have improved much in the last year. During the season of 1911 about one-half of the canners voluntarily stopt using children in their sheds. Their chief employment has been snipping beans, husking corn, hulling berries, etc. Canners do not find child work particularly profitable, but have stated that the labor of mothers can not be obtained unless the children go with them. As a consequence, the committee's labor has been blocked in that direction."

Here are some further "cold facts" ungarnished by the sauce of sympathetic stories:

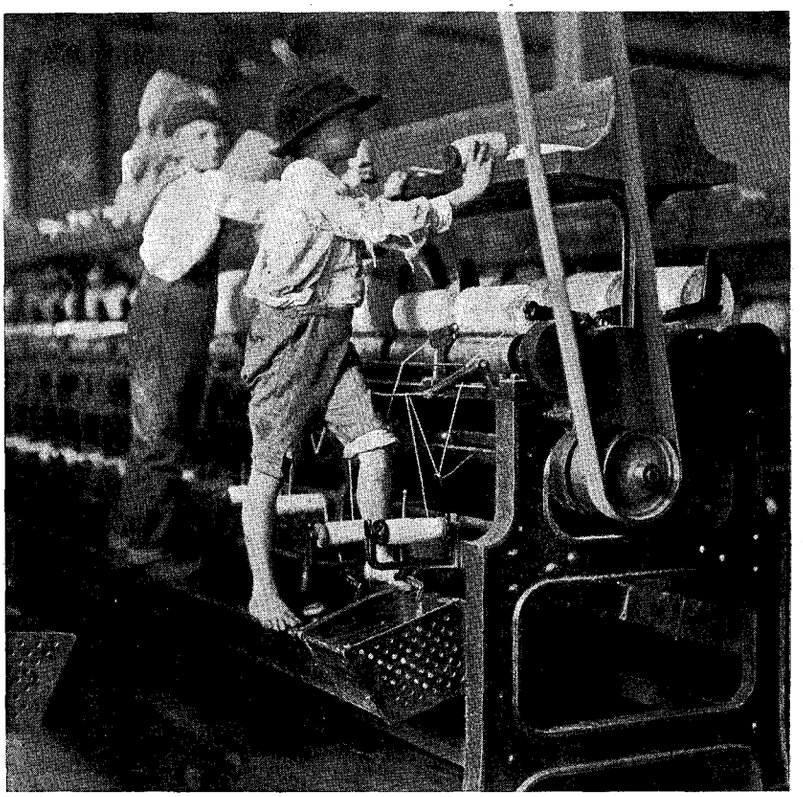
"There are still thirty-five States in the Union in which children of under sixteen years may work more than eight hours a day, tho some of these are among the States that have taken feeble legislative steps in the right direction this last year.

"A large number of States still employ young boys in coal-mines and quarries. The regulation of street trades is chaotic. Hundreds of young girls and boys are being sacrificed in vaudeville and moving-picture shows. The fruit-, vegetable-, and sea-food-canning industries throughout the country remain practically exempt from all child-labor restrictions. Law enforcement and educational opportunity are almost lacking in many sections. Many laws urged by the committee last year failed to pass. Many are still pending. The adoption of uniform laws and the establishment of a Federal children's bureau are being ardently sought by the committee. . . . . .

"Pennsylvania now has a law forbidding the employment of boys under sixteen inside the mines and of boys under fourteen outside."

LAST STAGES OF THE OXFORD MOVEMENT

"WHEN I was an undergraduate at Oxford there were voices in the air that haunt my memory still." So spoke Matthew Arnold when, toward the close of his life, he made a lecture tour in America. The "haunting voices" were those of Newman, Keble, and Pusey, who preached the Oxford Movement and almost rent the Anglican Church in two. Many, like the great leader who afterward became a cardinal in the Catholic Church, went from their own communion to that of Rome. All through the nineteenth century the voices still called, but they spoke with diminishing volume. Now we read that the voices are becoming hushed and do not even speak loudly in favor of that High-church party within the Church of England that bears its closest resemblance to the polity and practise of the Catholic Church. Even Oxford, the "home of lost causes," now has a bishop, Dr. Gore, recently elected, who makes, we are told, the "discreet" admission that the "Oxford Movement" is at least a "comparative failure."



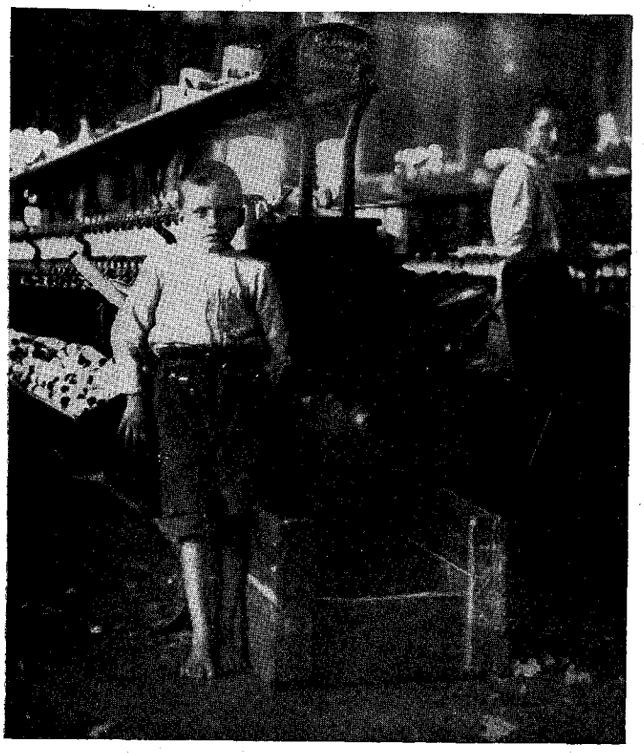
ACROBATICS OF THE COTTON-MILL.

"Tiny boys were found in Georgia cotton-mills, so small that they had to climb halfway up their machines and cling there with their bare toes."

In *The Nineteenth Century* (January) the Rev. A. H. T. Clarke points to aspects of contemporary opinion that prove to his satisfaction that ritualism and formalism have had their day. "Not only is the old standard of discipline and doctrine gone, but the old ideals and phrases have lost their meaning." The High-Anglican camp has become "full of dissensions since the findings of history first disturbed the Tractarian view of the primitive Christian Church." In the general confusion, we are told, two issues stand out plainly: "The divergence between laity and clergy is every day increasing; while the clergy themselves are fast giving up their old-fashioned adhesion to the principles of church and state and the present version of the Prayer-book." The death of three distinguished clergymen, designated as "Tractarians" by Mr. Clarke—Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Gregory, Dean of St. Paul's,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the late Bishop of Oxford—marks the time " to reckon up the Church's debt " to the promoters of the Oxford Movement. The writer we are quoting gives his reasons for the Movement's



LEO, WHO GETS FIFTEEN CENTS A DAY.

He is eight years old and stands forty-eight inches high, but all day picks up bobbins in a cotton-mill.

failure when viewed in relation to the layman's interests, and, while many may disagree with him, his views are worth reading:

" The Oxford Movement originally stood for an appeal to history in defense of church establishments. Yet it must have struck the least observant of mankind that the Oxford Movement from the outset was not destined to last or to leave any abiding impress upon the mind of the average Englishman. While refined and (what Plato calls) musical souls exist there will always be an appeal of the ritual and the ceremonial to fastidious and esthetic natures. But even to such it will appeal rather as an art than as a religion, as something to cultivate more than as an object of worship. People of leisure have time to grow mystical. People in academic circles have means to become learned in ecclesiastical antiquity. But a religion that can only be cultivated in academies and practised in an artistic environment finds no room in the heart of a toiling mechanic and leaves no time for the private devotions of the modern man of affairs. In short, it becomes (unlike the plays of Shakespeare) a thing but for an age, not for all time. It supplies a need, but it does not supply the common needs, of all mankind. Take Newman, Pusey, Keble, and Liddon from Oxford and from all the ecclesiastical and academical apparatus Oxford affords, and the sacred cult of the Fathers—the solemn initiation into an antiquated system—expires. It does not proclaim, it does not set out to proclaim, those grand primeval and fundamental truths of which dim voices in the heathen world were the harbingers and of which the preaching of the gospel was (and ever is) the fulfilment. It does not specifically announce, as Canon Simpson not obscurely hints, to a guilty world the verdict of its ruin in the sight of God or the hope of its restoration to the image of God. It does not specifically echo the tidings of redemption through the blood of Christ, the completeness of forgiveness, the assurance of a resurrection, the existence of a hope incorruptible, indefectible, and that fadeth not away. . . . . .

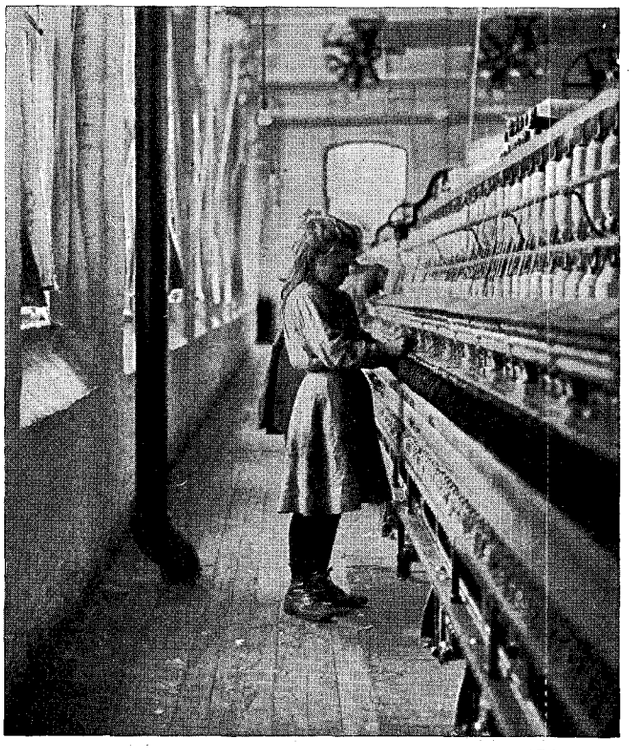
" Now we venture to say that such a system—a system which Augustine did not hesitate to call Pelagian—while it makes its due appeal to the eye, the heart, the fancy, of the unregenerate man (who would fain have a Christianity without Christ and a gospel of orderliness without a corresponding inward change) will never be believed, and never yet was seriously believed, by any of the sons of men.

> O, 'tis a burden, Cromwell, 'tis a burden
> Too heavy for a man that hopes for heaven!

In all this elaborate system of religious, or rather of ritual, solemnities there is not sufficient room for the heart of man to be roused by the terrors of the law or to be softened by the pleadings of the gospel."

No one, asserts Mr. Clarke, " can be in touch with the more recent historical products of our two chief universities [Oxford and Cambridge] without noticing the distinctly Protestant trend of our leading historians."

" The ' Cambridge Modern History ' was planned by a Liberal Catholic; but its decidedly Protestant bias has already given offense to its reviewers of the Tractarian school. The admirable series of political and ecclesiastical histories edited by such eminent High-churchmen as Dr. William Hunt and Dean Stephens have a free and impartial and Protestant outlook. Even with such pronounced contributors as Mr. Frere, of Mirfield, they are fair to Henry the Eighth, defend the Elizabethan reforms, and speak well of Froude; while Mr. Fletcher's new ' Histories of England,' written for young students on a new plan, are aggressively Protestant. Of more distinctively Churchly productions Mr. Warre-Cornish's brilliant ' History of the English Church in the Nineteenth Century ' sketches with sympathetic impartiality the two movements, Evangelical and Tractarian, which at the beginning of that century struggled for supremacy in the bosom of the National Church. Yet the distinguished writer, who is a ' moderate High-churchman,' singles out Archbishop Tait as the *beau ideal* of English churchmanship; and Tait was far from being a Tractarian. More recently still, a powerful writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, in summing up the results of the Oxford Movement, regards its moral and social influence as one of the most ' disquieting ' features of the present time. This article was followed in October last by a contribution to *The Churchman* from the pen of a definite High Anglican, criticizing the present tendencies of the Oxford School as having far outrun the limits of loyalty to the Prayer-book; and this view of the matter the Roman Church

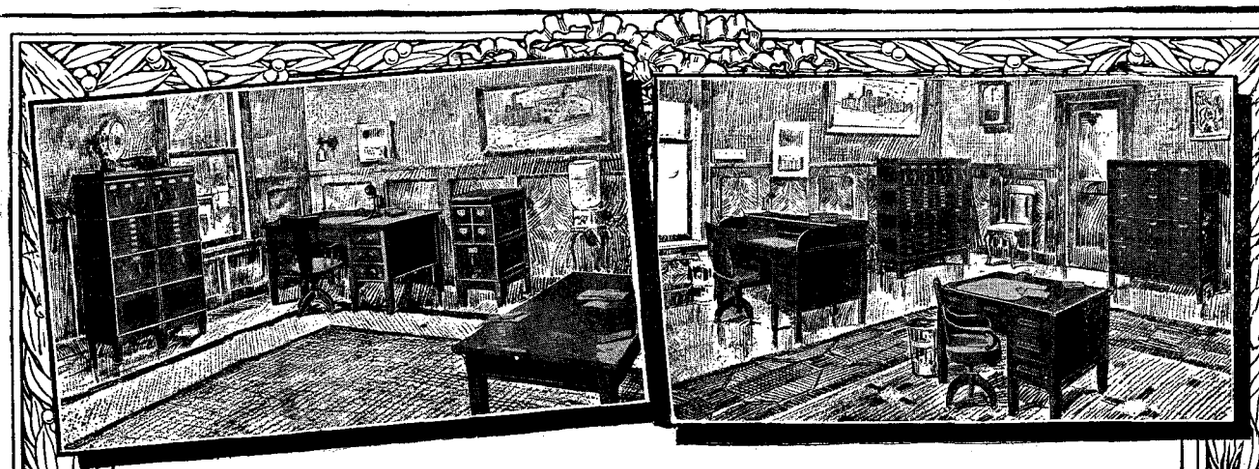


LITTLE GIRLS IN SOUTHERN COTTON-MILLS

Standing all day before the reels.

has accepted by announcing a republication this year in English dress of a very sympathetic history of the Tractarian Movement which represents Pusey as the church-bell to the Roman Catholic sanctuary."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Spacious Offices in Small Areas

Like the well furnished home the modern office should so utilize its available space that it never creates the impression of being overcrowded.

Congestion always suggests disorder.

Interruptions to important business deals, aggravating delays and clerical mistakes are frequently caused by poorly planned offices using unstandardized and different makes of filing cabinets that neither match up or harmonize on the outside, nor afford a uniform efficient surface on the inside.

As will be noted in both these illustrations, these offices are not larger than those in the average business block; yet they create the impression of ample room for transacting business without interference.

Uniformity and standardization are the cardinal principles of all

Globe-Wernicke Filing Equipment

Made in selected grades of choice Quartered Oak and Real Mahogany; or in Steel, enameled to match interior trims of Oak or Mahogany, it is by far the most economical equipment to purchase for those who wish to utilize their available space to the best advantage, and eliminate waste without sacrificing the favorable impressions that a well-furnished office invariably creates.

Sold at uniform prices by authorized agencies in 1500 towns and cities. Where not represented, goods shipped on approval, freight paid.

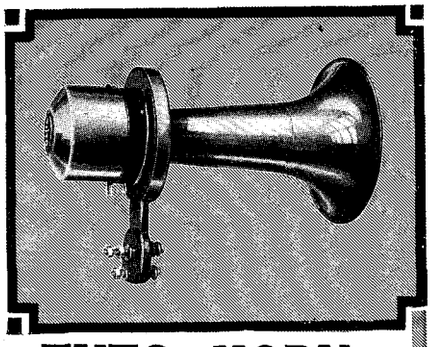
Complete illustrated catalogue, and special literature relating to your line of business, mailed on request. Address Dept. V810

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati

Branch Stores:

New York, 380-382 Broadway
Boston, 91-93 Federal Street
Philadelphia, 1012-1014 Chestnut St.
Chicago, 231-235 So. Wabash Avenue
Washington, 1218-1220 F Street, N. W.
Cincinnati, 128-130 Fourth Avenue, East

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



TUTO HORN

A Two-Tone Electric Horn with Complete Equipment $25.00—any finish.

You not only buy a Tuto Horn—two auto horns in one—but you get all the equipment necessary for installing it. This makes the Tuto the best horn value on the market.

The Tuto Horn is the only adequate warning signal

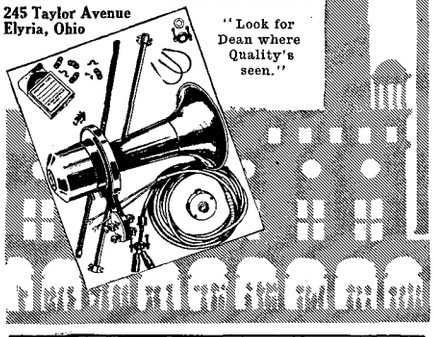
First: Its *two notes*, low and loud, are distinctive and command instant attention. Second: It is quickly and easily operated. Both low and loud notes produced by one push button—located on the steering wheel *right under the thumb.*

Test the Tuto for 10 Days Free

Fill out the Tuto Coupon. Take it to your dealer. He will put a Tuto Horn on your car. If you are not satisfied, return it. If there is not an accessory dealer in your district, send the coupon to us.

THE DEAN ELECTRIC COMPANY
245 Taylor Avenue
Elyria, Ohio

"Look for Dean where Quality's seen."



L. D.

The Tuto Coupon

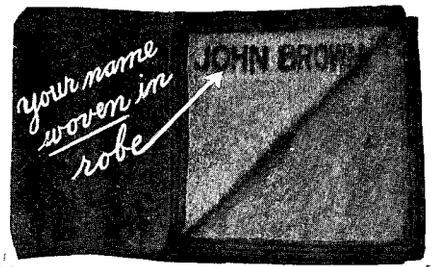
The Dean Electric Co., Elyria, Ohio:
Send through my dealer

Dealer's Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

One TUTO HORN for a 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

If the Horn gives satisfactory in every respect, will remit the price to you or your dealer. Otherwise will return it at the end of the 10 days trial.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Name and No. of Car _____
License No. _____ State _____



NAME-ON AUTO ROBE

$10.00 PREPAID. Direct from mill. For automobile, carriage or steamer. Your *name, initials,* or *initials and town woven in.* Can't be removed without destroying robe. Same quality robe *without* name woven in would cost $15.00 elsewhere. The Name-On Auto Robe is of dyed-in-the-yarn Mohair of extra long fibre. Warm, soft, luxurious.

In fast, two-color combinations from any two of these: Black, Fawn, Auto Gray, Maroon, Olive Green, Dark Blue, Leather. Special colors to match any car. $1.00 extra. Bound with felt: 54 x 72 inches. Money back if not satisfactory. *Write for Booklet.*

J. & E. DAWSON, Hancock & Somerset Streets, Philadelphia
Mfrs. of Textiles for 21 years. Agents wanted everywhere.

CURRENT POETRY

BETWEEN the blue and gold covers of "The Poems of Henry Van Dyke" (Scribner's) we are met with restful verses that hold no glint of steel and scarce any gambling. Here is the muse, smartly gloved and groomed, with all the social arts and graces—a veritable little dancing-master of letters. It knows how to enter and leave a room. It enjoys the sweets of alliteration. It goes to church on Sunday and is stiff with ruffled-shirt orthodoxy. It can talk in a pretty, light-hearted way about polite subjects.

Class-struggle, war, tragedy, the sting of poverty, the disturbing passions of hate and love, religious revolution, the whole muddy tide of human activity—subjects and interests such as these are remote from the verse of Dr. Van Dyke, or if seen at all are softened by a rosy mist of optimism. In this titanic age such decorative verse as this seems archaic.

Yet it is hardly fair to Dr. Van Dyke to leave his poetry in this fashion, sitting before a mirror, vanity-box in hand. There are times when Van Dyke leaves the valley of vain verses. On occasion his frozen artistry thaws out and flows in limpid, natural, unaffected verse, which in the poem "Rendezvous" reminds one of Tennyson and in "Nepenthe" is reminiscent of the art of Coventry Patmore. And it is then that we are grateful to the poet, when he flatters us by giving back to us our every-day thought clothed with ten times its original grace and beauty. We are grateful to him for the lesson of his style, for, like the poets of France, he can write verses that are crystal-clear, with meaning totally unclouded. We can sincerely thank him, too, for keeping the fact of poetry before a very large group of people who otherwise might have forgotten its existence.

But at the best, and judged by supreme standards, this popular author belongs, where George Sylvester Vierick has put him, with the middle class of American poets, and we doubt whether the gentle curfew of Van Dyke will leave a long echo behind. We do not believe that any of these verses will have undue long life—for the world's luggage is heavy and must be ruthlessly lightened from time to time.

The Old Flute

By Henry Van Dyke

Freely rendered from the French of Auguste Angellier.

The time will come when I no more can play
This polished flute: the stops will not obey
My gnarled fingers; and the air it weaves
In modulations, like a vine with leaves
Climbing around the tower of song, will die
In rustling autumn rhythms, confused and dry.
My shortened breath no more will freely fill
This magic reed with melody at will;
My stiffened lips will try and try in vain
To wake the liquid, leaping, dancing strain;
The heavy notes will falter, wheeze, and faint
Or mock my ear with shrillness of complaint.

Then let me hang this faithful friend of mine
Upon the trunk of some old, sacred pine,
And sit beneath the green protecting boughs
To hear the viewless wind, that sings and soughs
Above me, play its wild, aerial lute,
And draw a ghost of music from my flute!

So will I thank the gods; and most of all
The Delian Apollo, whom men call
The mighty master of immortal sound,—
Lord of the billows in their chanting round,
Lord of the winds that fill the wood with sighs,
Lord of the echoes and their sweet replies,
Lord of the little people of the air
That sprinkle drops of music everywhere,
Lord of the sea of melody that laves
The universe with never silent waves,—
Him will I thank that this brief breath of mine
Has caught one cadence of the song divine;
And these frail fingers learned to rise and fall
In time with that great tune which throbs thro' all;
And these poor lips have lent a lilt of joy
To songless men whom weary tasks employ!
My life has had its music, and my heart
In harmony has borne a little part,
Before I come with quiet, grateful breast
To Death's dim hall of silence and of rest.

Rendezvous

By Henry Van Dyke

I count that friendship little worth
Which has not many things untold,
Great longings that no words can hold,
And passion-secrets waiting birth.

Along the slender wires of speech
Some message from the heart is sent;
But who can tell the whole that's meant?
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach.

I have not seen thee, tho mine eyes
Hold now the image of thy face:
In vain, through form, I strive to trace
The soul I love: that deeper lies.

A thousand accidents control
Our meeting here. Clasp hand in hand,
And swear to meet me in that land
Where friends hold converse soul to soul.

Nepenthe

By Henry Van Dyke

Yes, it was like you to forget,
And cancel in the welcome of your smile
My deep arrears of debt,
And with the putting forth of both your hands
To sweep away the bars my folly set
Between us—bitter thoughts, and harsh demands,
And reckless deeds that seemed untrue
To love, when all the while
My heart was aching through and through
For you, sweet heart, and only you.

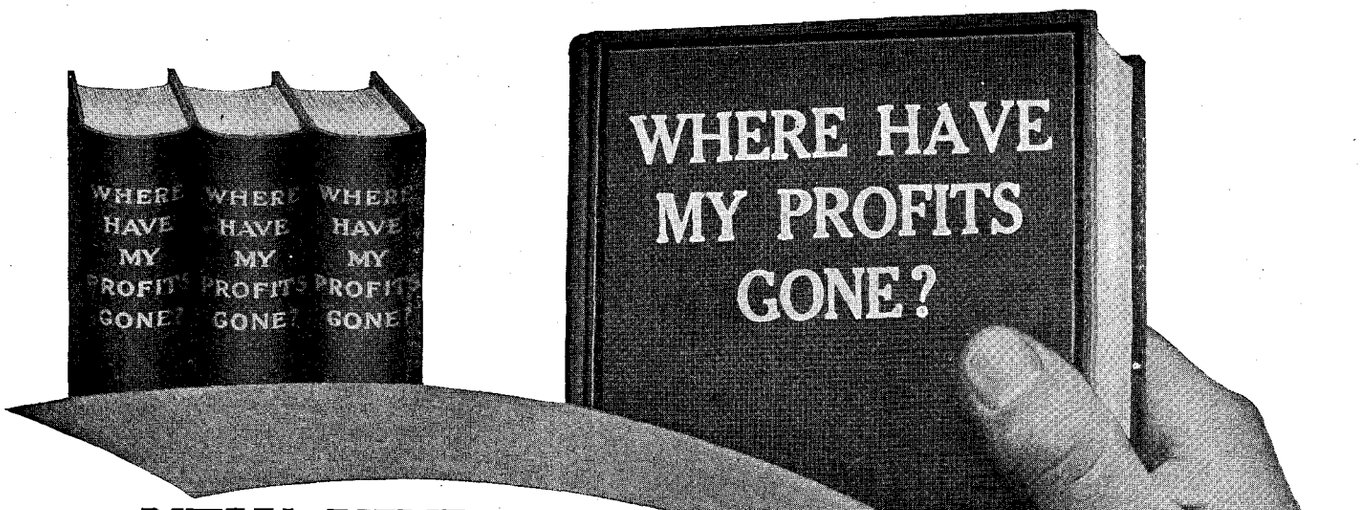
Yet, as I turned to come to you again,
I thought there must be many a mile
Of sorrowful reproach to cross,
And many an hour of mutual pain
To bear, until I could make plain
That all my pride was but the fear of loss,
And all my doubt the shadow of despair
To win a heart so innocent and fair;
And even that which looked most ill
Was but the fever-fret and effort vain
To dull the thirst which you alone could still.

But as I turned, the desert miles were crossed,
And when I came, the weary hours were sped!
For there you stood beside the open door,
Glad, gracious, smiling as before,
And with bright eyes and tender hands outspread
Restored me to the Eden I had lost.
Never a word of cold reproof,
No sharp reproach, no glances that accuse
The culprit whom they hold aloof,—
Ah, 'tis not thus that other women use
The empire they have won!
For there is none like you, belovéd—none
Secure enough to do what you have done.
Where did you learn this heavenly art,—
You sweetest and most wise of all that live,—
With silent welcome to impart
Assurance of the royal heart
That never questions where it would forgive?

(*Continued on page* 128)

Quenches Thirst—
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



NEW KIND OF BUSINESS BOOK

"Where Have My Profits Gone?" is a new kind of business book of direct interest to every business man—whether he is a small retailer, or large retailer, East, West, North or South, in a big city, a medium-sized town, or small village—whether he is a jobber, manufacturer, banker, restaurant proprietor, railroad official, manager, corporation officer, publisher, or any other business man.

This 256 page, cloth bound book contains Sixteen chapters of valuable facts regarding the handling of modern business of every kind.

Chapter One is a survey of business in general—a running fire comment on the sources of losses in different trades.

Chapter Two is a description of 33 kinds of losses in different stores.

Chapter Three is entitled "Big Store Methods," which is self-explanatory.

Chapter Four is a very striking presentation of the difference between the Planner and the Plugger.

Chapter Five, entitled "Cash or Credit, Which?" is an unusual arraignment of the arguments for and against each.

The great Sixth Chapter, "Retail Advertising for Any Store," gives the fundamentals of successful advertising.

"The Fight for More Business," "The New Principle in Business," "How Every Business is Built Up," "The Weakest Link," "A Factor in Commercial Progress" are five chapters which will sink deep in the heart of every business man.

Another chapter is devoted to the presentation of losses in hotels, cafes and similar establishments.

Chapter Nine, entitled "Creating Public Confidence," deals with the relations of the public to the Service corporations.

"The Business Detective" is a study of some of the ways by which dishonest employees and dishonest customers defraud retail stores and other business houses.

The last chapter, "The Store of Tomorrow," is a little epic. It is a call to every business man to look with confidence and hope into the future.

FREE, FOR COUPON, PROPERLY FILLED OUT

This book is published by the American Sales Book Company, Ltd., which employs over 200 expert traveling business investigators, who report their findings to the Executive Offices, where system originators work out economical, accurate and successful methods for each case.

The facts thus gathered show such a widespread prevalence of losses due to preventable causes, that the company decided to publish this book on the subject, believing that in so doing, it was rendering a valuable service to its patrons and to all business houses. That these facts might be presented in the most interesting and useful ways, it engaged the services of one of the best business writers at its command, Mr. M. P. Gould, who has shown, as every business man will admit, as soon as he sees the book, great skill in getting at the vital facts and explaining, illustrating and illuminating them until the book reads like a modern history of better business.

Book Free Postpaid, to any man in business who will fill out the coupon, attach it to his firm's letterhead, state whether he is proprietor, manager, superintendent, representative, or whatever position he holds with the firm, and send to us.

This coupon is required merely to prevent the sending of this expensive work to those not connected officially with some business. Others who desire a copy of "Where Have My Profits Gone?" can obtain it by sending $1.50 plus 12c for postage.

American Sales Book Co., Ltd.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send the book, "Where Have My Profits Gone?" as advertised in Literary Digest, 1-20-11.

My Business is.....

.....

Firm Name is.....

.....

Position in firm is.....

....

Name .....

Address .....

AMERICAN SALES BOOK COMPANY, LTD.

Originators of Sales Check Books and Short Account Credit Registers. Manufacturers of Autographic Registers, Automatic Carbon Books and Manifold Books.

Executive Offices, ELMIRA, New York

Branches in All Principal Cities

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Sheerest Hose for Dress Wear—*Guaranteed*

IT is easy enough to guarantee hose that are cumbersome, coarse and hot. The wear in "Holeproof" is in its *yarn*, not its *weight*. The light weights will wear just as long as the heavy. The reason is that we use cotton yarn costing an average of 70c a pound. We could buy common yarn at 30c a pound. But our yarn is 3-ply Egyptian and Sea Island cotton—the softest, most flexible, lightest weight, yet the strongest yarn that's sold. That's why *the hose* can be made light and strong. That's why *95 per cent of our output* has always *outlasted our guarantee*, including these *light weights*.

A Million Wearers

A million people know "Holeproof." The fact that so many have been convinced should bring more or less conviction to you. If a million have tried them and swear by them now, don't you think you may do the same if you try them?

Carl Freschl

The signature above identifies the genuine "Holeproof," and you *want* to identify it, for it is the orginal guaranteed hosiery, and there are scores of the heavier kinds.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Thirty-nine years of experience go into every pair of "Holeproof."

We spend $55,000 a year for inspection—to see that each pair is perfectly made. You never will get a pair that's defective.

Prices range from $1.50 for six pairs, guaranteed six months, up to $3.00, according to the finish and weight.

Silk hose for men, *three* pairs guaranteed *three* months, $2.00—for women, $3.00.

The genuine is sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906 Carl Freschl

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY, 976 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can., Distributors for Canada
Tampico News Co., S. A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic (275)

Are Your Hose Insured?

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

See Them BEFORE Paying! These gems are chemical white sapphires—**LOOK** like **Diamonds.** Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they **easily scratch a file and will cut glass.** Brilliancy guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K **solid gold diamond mountings.** Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid—**no money in advance.** Write today for free illustrated booklet, special prices & ring measure
WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., A 5aks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

THE Angle-Stroke $2

Sharpens perfectly ALL Razors

The ANGLE-STROKE alone supplies the correct sharpening stroke which every blade must have to cut with an easy diagonal motion. Prepaid and guaranteed, $2. Excels the most expert hand work. Gives perfect blades and you cannot cut the strop. **Delighted users everywhere make this a great proposition for agents.**

Write today.
The Victor Specialty Co., 602 E. 7th St., Canton, O.

ORIGINAL—GENUINE

HORLICK'S

Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch.

Delicious, Invigorating

MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all ages.
Better than Tea or Coffee.
Keep it on your sideboard at home.

☞ Avoid Imitations—Ask for "HORLICK'S"—Everywhere

(*Continued from page* 126)

None but a queen could pardon me like this!
My sovereign lady, let me lay
Within each rosy palm a loyal kiss
Of penitence, then close the fingers up,
Thus—thus! Now give the cup
Of full nepenthe in your crimson mouth,
And come—the garden blooms with bliss,
The wind is in the south,
The rose of love with dew is wet—
Dear, it was like you to forget!

When a literary man first experiments with rime and meter, he seems often to have the superstition that it is no longer necessary to deal in interesting ideas. He will take some "tu-penny" thought, that he would be ashamed to put in a paragraph of prose, and will try to make it leaven ten stanzas of verse. Not so John G. Neihardt. When we read a poem by him we are certain to find a big theme—one that would be interesting whether done into verse or prose. May we point out the clever rime-scheme of the following poem from *The American?*

Hymn Before Birth

BY JOHN G. NEIHARDT

Soon shall you come as the dawn from the dumb abysm of night,
Traveler birthward, hastener earthward out of the gloom!
Soon shall you rest on a soft white breast from the measureless mid-world flight,
Waken in fear at the miracle, light, in the pain-hushed room!

Lovingly fondled, fearfully guarded by hands that are tender,
Frail shall you seem as a dream that must fail in the swirl of the morrow;
Oh, but the vast, immemorial past of ineffable splendor,
Forfeited soon in the pangful surrender to Sense and to Sorrow!

Who shall unravel your tangle of travel, uncurtain your history?
Have you not run with the sun-gladdened feet of a thaw?
Lurked as a thrill in the will of the primal Sea-Mystery,
The drift of the cloud and the lift of the moon for a law?

Lost is the tale of the gulfs you have crossed and the veils you have lifted;
In many a tongue have been wrung from you outcries of pain;
You have leapt with the lightning from thunder-heads, hurricane-rifted—
And breathed in the whispering rain!

Latent in juices the April sun looses from capture,
Have you not blown in the lily and grown in the weed?
Burned with the flame of the vernal erotical rapture,
And yearned with the passion for seed?

Poured on the deeps from the steeps of the sky as a chalice,
Flung through the loom that is shuttled by tempests at play,
Myriad the forms you have taken for hovel or palace—
Broken and cast them away!

You who shall cling to a love that is fearful and pities,
Titans of flame were your comrades to blight and consume!
Have you not roared over song-hallowed, sword-stricken cities,
And fled in the smoke of their doom?

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For, ancient and new, you are flame, you are dust, you are spirit and dew,
Swirled into flesh, and the winds of the World are your breath!
The song of the thrush in the hush of the dawn is not younger than you—
And yet you are older than Death!

We find this poet's vision of the surgeon in *Lippincott's*.

The Surgeon

BY ANNE MCQUEEN

As high priest, teaching an acolyte,
He watches over each holy rite,
The flame and water to make them clean—
Body, and garment, and weapons keen—
With sacred care for a sacred strife:
To rout a foe in the House of Life!
For blade and body must both be pure,
And hand be steady and eye be sure,
And weapons purged in the fiery glow,
Whenever he wars against a foe.

With joy of battle his soul is rife.
Behold! He enters the House of Life!
His flashing blade, it is dripping red—
He follows fast where the trail has led,
To the sacred shrine with ruby throne
Where Life has fought with the foe alone.
As the high priest's hand may lift the Veil,
He boldly enters the holy pale;
His hand is steady, his weapon bright—
The foe is vanquished and put to flight!
And Life awakens, with anguished breath;
For Man has grappled and beaten—Death!

Poetry is receiving a stimulus from a new and unexpected source. Encouraged by the success of John Carter, a number of convicts seem to be working up their poetic talent with the hope of getting their sentences commuted!

We have already reviewed in this column John Carter's recent volume of poems, but we will return to the book to gather the aftermath. In rhythm and realism the "Ballade of Misery and Iron" is a match for Villon, and indeed does suggest his ballad "L'Epitaphe" with its refrain "Mais priez Dieu que tous nous vueille absoudre!"

Ballade of Misery and Iron

BY JOHN CARTER

Haggard faces and trembling knees,
Eyes that shine with a weakling's hate,
Lips that mutter their blasphemies,
Murderous hearts that darkly wait:
These are they who were men of late,
Fit to hold a plow or a sword.
If a prayer this wall may penetrate,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

Poets sing of life at the lees
In tender verses and delicate;
Of tears and manifold agonies—
Little they know of what they prate.
Out of this silence, passionate
Sounds a deeper, a wilder chord.
If a song be heard through the narrow grate,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

Hark, that wail of the distant breeze,
Piercing ever the close-barred gate,
Fraught with torturing memories
Of eyes that kindle and lips that mate.
Ah, by the loved ones desolate
Whose anguish never can pen record,
If Thou be truly compassionate,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

L'ENVOI

These are pawns that the hand of Fate
Careless sweeps from the checker-board.
Thou that know'st if the game be straight,
Have pity on these my comrades, Lord!

Diamond Tires

We could build them cheaper
But We Won't

We would build them better
But We Can't

THE dealer who sells you DIAMOND TIRES is thinking of *your* profit as well as his own—he is "tire-wise"—and believes in trading up—rather than trading down.

¶ He can buy cheaper tires than DIAMOND TIRES, and make a larger one-time profit, but he cannot sell you *better* tires.

¶ The dealer who sells you DIAMOND TIRES can be depended upon when he sells you other things—he believes in service—in integrity. He's reliable.

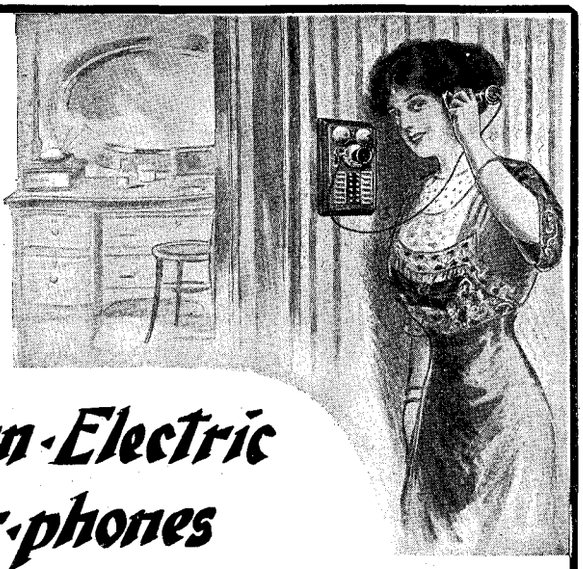
In addition to dependable dealers everywhere, there are FIFTY-FOUR Diamond Service Stations. Diamond Service means more than merely selling tires—it means taking care of Diamond Tire buyers.

The Diamond Rubber Company

Akron, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Manage Your Home with



Western-Electric Inter-phones

With an Inter-phone System in your home you can telephone your instructions direct to the kitchen or to any other room in the house. You can avoid stair-climbing and needless walking from room to room. Simply push a button on the nearest Inter-phone and talk. Convenient? You'll wonder how you ever did without it.

Cost of installing an Inter-phone system ranges from $6.00 per station up. Maintenance cost is no more than for your door bell.

Write to-day for Booklet No. 8001

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

EVERY BELL TELEPHONE IS A WESTERN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Manufacturers of the 6,000,000 "Bell" Telephones

New York	Pittsburgh	Minneapolis	Denver	San Francisco
Buffalo	Atlanta	St. Paul	Dallas	Oakland
Philadelphia	Chicago	Milwaukee	Omaha	Los Angeles
Boston	Indianapolis	Saint Louis	Oklahoma City	Seattle
Richmond	Cincinnati	Kansas City	Salt Lake City	Portland

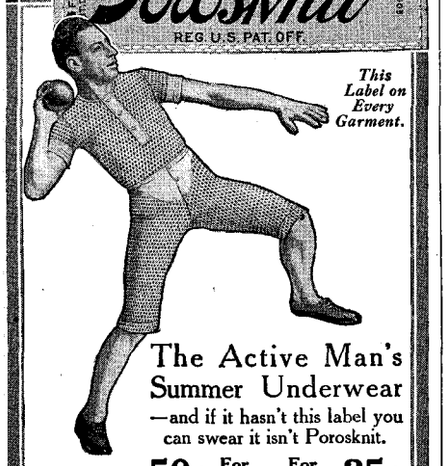
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
Antwerp London Berlin Paris Johannesburg Sydney Tokyo

Address the House Nearest You.

EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

"SAVE TIME AND FREIGHT" — "TELEPHONE OUR NEAREST HOUSE"

TRADE MARK "Porosknit" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



This Label on Every Garment.

The Active Man's Summer Underwear

—and if it hasn't this label you can swear it isn't Porosknit.

50c For Men For Boys 25c

Union Suits, $1.00 for Men; 50c for Boys

CHALMERS KNITTING CO., Amsterdam, N. Y.

Esterbrook Steel Pens

250 Styles

The name "Esterbrook" stands for all that is best in pens.

The standard of the world.

All styles—fine, medium and broad points.

Ask your stationer.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.
95 John Street, New York
Works: Camden, N. J.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

YUAN-SHI-KAI IN '84

YUAN-SHI-KAI is at present the sole surviving hope of the Chinese Monarchy. But in 1884, "when I went to China," says an anonymous writer to the New York *Sun*, Yuan had just succeeded the Manchu General in charge of the Chinese troops sent to Seoul. How he, with the aid and advice of Li Hung Chang, and Woo Li Tang, drove the Japanese out of Korea, is a matter of history. But what the public does not know, our informant goes on to say, is the ignorance, now as then, of China's present Premier. Yuan was without education "even for a Chinaman." He knew no English at all, and had never been out of Korea in his life. Says this writer:

He was in my time just a big, brutal, sensual, rollicking Chinaman. Having vast powers, he frequently cut off the heads of Chinese gamblers and others, and I was an unwilling witness of some of these street side pastimes of his. He would imprison Korean gentlemen who objected to parting with their ancestral estates in order that they might be used to enlarge Yuan's palatial legation. He would not let a physician save the life of one of his soldiers in the émeute by amputating his arm, saying, "Of what good would a one-armed soldier be?" Yet he kept as a pensioner another soldier whose life was saved but who was useless as a trooper. He was extremely quick, quite fearless, very rash, yet given to consultation with Tang and others, and therefore inclined to be reasonable. He was altogether unscrupulous, but absolutely faithful and devoted to his patron and largely so to his friends. He would sacrifice an enemy or one who stood in his way, but would at the same time sacrifice himself readily for his patrons.

Nobody understands the meaning of the term arrogance who didn't know Yuan in those years 1884–94. He was arrogance personified. He would not meet or associate with the Ministers of other Powers unless he was allowed to occupy a sort of throne and "receive" them as tho they were vassal envoys. At a Korean state dinner he always occupied the foot (one end) of the table, which then became the head. He rode the half-mile through the palace from the gates to the audience hall in his chair, and had his interview first, while the rest of us waited outside after walking all that distance through the mud.

In my intimate relations with the Korean court I knew quite well that this was as distasteful to the King, who was forced by Yuan to take this course, as it was to us, particularly to the Japanese Minister, whom Yuan treated with marked contempt.

In 1893 the American Chargé d'Affaires induced the Russian, French, and British representatives to join him in refusing to attend an audience unless allowed to ride in as did Yuan. As late as October 6, 1893, the Japanese Minister was afraid to join us in that action, which he so heartily approved. The Germans would not do it without instructions. Before a year had passed the Japanese Minister was riding in in a horse-drawn carriage.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

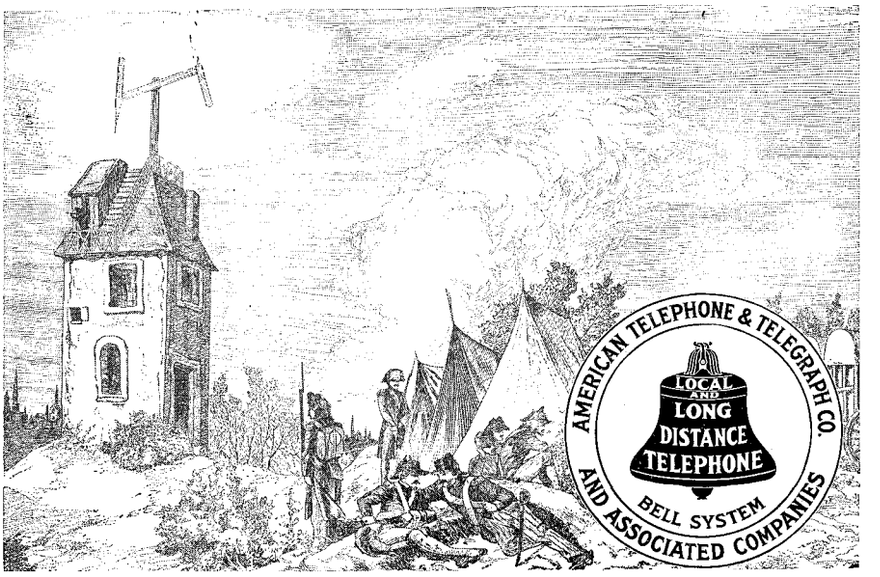
It was Yuan and his arrogance that made the war of 1894 possible at that time, for which Japan had been steadily tho secretly preparing since the émeute of '84, just as the arrogance of Pavlow in Seoul and Alexieff in Port Arthur made the 1904 war possible after another two years of strenuous preparation on the part of Japan. When all was ready a pretext was necessary, and Sugimura of the Japanese legation worked arrogant old Yuan up to the point of calling for Chinese troops to suppress a Korean uprising. His pride in China and contempt for Japan was so great that he readily fell into the trap, utterly unmindful of the Convention of 1885 (Tien-Tsin), by which each Power agreed not to land troops in Korea again without first informing the others, implying securing the others' consent.

I was dining with Yuan when the telegram came announcing the dispatch of troops. The Japanese present also got a telegram, and were so jubilant that Tang convinced Yuan of the gravity of the situation and we had to break up and leave. Yuan fled so suddenly that he left his mother and his concubines behind, a most unusual act for a Chinaman. That is the last I saw of Yuan, but Tang came back after the war, and was unofficial Chinese representative in Seoul for some time, until a minister was appointed.

Yuan was not in disfavor with Li Hung Chang, apparently, because of the war, for through his patron he became quite influential in military matters, and was presumably able to convince Li that China must have a modern army. You know of the one he organized; how he practically succeeded Li at the latter's death and became faithful to the late Emperor, as he had been to Li, even to the extent of betraying to him the late Emperor and the reformer Kang Yen Wei, and the denouncement of the very reforms he now advocates in larger measure. Tang was in Washington when the Empress died, and left post-haste for Peking, knowing Yuan's danger. It was probably due to his and Liang's interference that Yuan's life was saved by mere banishment, for both Tang and Liang had risen to the very top with Yuan's vast accession of power through his strength with the Empress.

I would not dare predict the future. I can only point to the Tai-ping rebellion, which Ward did so much in suppressing, but the glory of which went to London with true British disinterestedness in calling Ward (like Burlingame) an adventurer. The scene of conflict was the same then as now. Wuchang was the first city to fall. Hankow fell with it, then Nanking, which the rebels held for twelve years. As now, they aimed to protect foreigners and further commerce. But they never did anything constructive. They seemed content with the fruits of their victories and with the annoyance they were giving the imperial Government, which soon had a foreign war on its hands.

Yuan is evidently accepting good advice, and Tang is probably his chief adviser and interpreter. If he can unite the Chinese under a central authority, be it Manchu or Chinese, he will soon begin lopping off the heads of the leaders and malcontents, and terror will bring about peace until the people forget and agitators are able to foment another outbreak.



From an old print in La Telegrafie Historique.

Napoleon's Visual Telegraph

The First Long Distance System

Indians sent messages by means of signal fires, but Napoleon established the first permanent system for rapid communication.

In place of the slow and unreliable service of couriers, he built lines of towers extending to the French frontiers and sent messages from tower to tower by means of the visual telegraph.

This device was invented in 1793 by Claude Chappe. It was a semaphore. The letters and words were indicated by the position of the wooden arms; and the messages were received and relayed at the next tower, perhaps a dozen miles away.

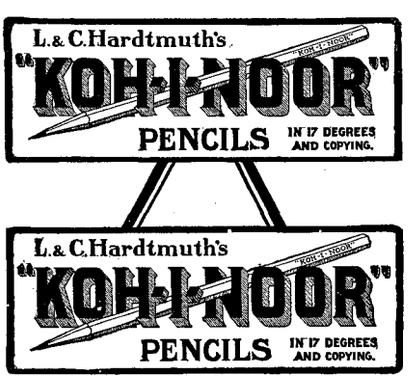
Compared to the Bell Telephone system of to-day the visual telegraph system of Napoleon's time seems a crude makeshift. It could not be used at night nor in thick weather. It was expensive in construction and operation, considering that it was maintained solely for military purposes.

Yet it was a great step ahead, because it made possible the transmission of messages to distant points without the use of the human messenger.

It blazed the way for the Universal Telephone service of the Bell system which provides personal intercommunication for 90,000,000 people and is indispensable for the industrial, commercial and social progress of the Nation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



5% - 6% - 7%

Investments yielding from 5% to 7% interest and based upon security universally recognized for its unquestioned soundness, are furnished by this bank to people throughout the United States.

Address Bond Department "B."

THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK of KEY WEST FLORIDA
CAPITAL $100,000.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TILE

A real tiled bathroom

No imitation of tile in a bathroom can take the place of the real tile. When it comes to resisting dampness and steam, no surface is so impervious, and when it comes to making an attractive white or delicately tinted bathroom, nothing can give the effect of tile.

In our booklet, "Tile for the Bathroom," are some interesting facts about the actual cost of tile. You will be surprised at the comparative inexpensiveness of tile. This booklet is sent free to home builders, as are also the following: "Tiles for Fireplaces," "Tile for the Kitchen and Laundry," "Tiles on the Porch Floor." You would do well to read them before perfecting your plans.

THE ASSOCIATED TILE MANUFACTURERS
1219 Seventh Avenue
Beaver Falls, Pa.

CAPTAIN EVANS' DIPLOMACY

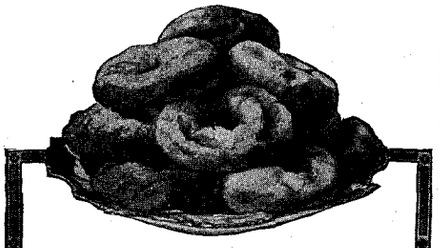
ROBLEY D. EVANS will scarcely go down in fame as a diplomat; but in all his stirring career, remarks the New York *Sun*, he never rendered a greater service to this country than during that trying time in the harbor of Valparaiso when his little gunboat, the *Yorktown*, was the sole representative of our naval power in Chilean waters. Insult after insult was coolly heaped upon the young captain's hot-tempered head, and diplomacy was needed indeed. Says *The Sun:*

Evans lay in the harbor with nine Chilean war-vessels about him, and was forced to play the delicate game of diplomacy while President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine decided in Washington whether there would be peace or war.

"I am quite prepared to have some people say," Captain Evans wrote in his log on December 11, "that I am leaning too far toward a friendly solution of the trouble between the two countries. They little know how hard I have to hold myself."

Still he kept up the pretense of friendly intercourse with the officers of the Chilean war-ships, who were watching his every move like hawks. He paid official calls, drank ceremonious champagne, and was outwardly as calm and courteous as a silk-stockinged Ambassador. One night, however, a single war-rocket came very near starting the war between Chile and the United States.

The Chileans were celebrating some independence day or other with fireworks and search-light drills. The white beams from the Chilean vessels had an impudent way of swinging occasionally on the little *Yorktown*, where she lay within machine-gun range of the Chilean cruisers. As the cruiser *Cochrane* fired her salute she let off

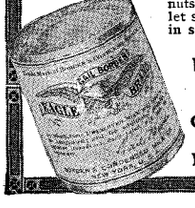


RAISED DOUGHNUTS

There are those who believe that of all the pastry made, doughnuts take the lead. Children like them. To have them rich, but wholesome and digestible, with fine flavor, use

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

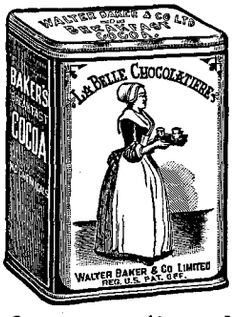
RECIPE—Dilute six tablespoonfuls Borden's Condensed Milk with one and two-thirds cups water; scald; add one heaping tablespoonful butter, and stand aside to cool. Add half a cake compressed yeast dissolved in one-half cup luke-warm water, four tablespoonfuls sugar and enough flour to make a batter; beat well, cover, and stand in a moderately warm place overnight. In the morning stir in three well-beaten eggs, add a pinch of salt and sufficient flour to make a soft dough; knead lightly, cover, and let rise; when light, take out about half the dough, roll, cut into doughnuts with a large round cutter, and let stand half an hour before frying in smoking hot fat.



Write for Borden's Recipe Book

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Est. 1857 New York

It's Baker's and It's Delicious



Made by a perfect mechanical process from high grade cocoa beans, scientifically blended, it is of the finest quality, full strength and absolutely pure and healthful.

Sold in 1/5 lb., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. cans, net weight.

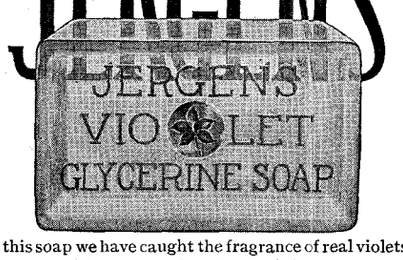
Booklet of Choice Recipes Sent Free

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

White Rock

The Most Popular Water

JERGENS



In this soap we have caught the fragrance of real violets.
Send 2c in stamps for a Sample Cake today.
THE ANDREW JERGENS CO., DEPT. S, CINCINNATI, O.

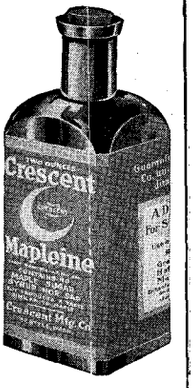
A little goes a long way

Used as a flavoring like lemon and vanilla

MAPLEINE

(*The flavor de luxe*)

goes a long way.



In Cake Filling, one-half a teaspoonful is enough for every cup of sugar,
For Cake Frosting, a teaspoonful is enough for every cup of sugar.
For Jelly, a teaspoonful is enough for half a box of gelatine.
For Ice Cream, a teaspoonful is enough for every quart of cream.
For Maple Syrup, half a teaspoonful is enough to flavor one quart of white sugar syrup.

Grocers sell Mapleine, 35c for Two Ounce Bottle. (In Canada 50c).
There are substitutes for Mapleine—Try them.
If your Grocer does not sell Mapleine, write Dept. E,

CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.
Send for Cook Book, free

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a flight of war-rockets and one of the heavy bombs barely missed the *Yorktown*.

"I at once hoisted a large American flag," reads Evans' log, "and turned both my search-lights on it, so that if any one really wanted to hit me he could know just where I was. I was determined if trouble came there should be no ground for saying we had accidentally been struck in the dark. When the search-lights a few minutes later lighted us up they showed the crew of the *Yorktown* standing at their quarters and the guns all ready for business. No more rockets came our way."

A few days later, when Evans was stepping into his barge at the quay, some Chilean soldiers above him threw lumps of coal at the flag in the stern of the barge. Evans had himself rowed straight to the flagship of the Chilean Admiral and, as he says in his log, "read the riot act" to that officer, saying that unless protection against insult to the American flag and the American commander could be guaranteed every barge that put off from the *Yorktown* thereafter would have an armed guard in it with orders to shoot upon provocation.

"Due to Captain Evans' diplomatic behavior," the trouble at length died down, and Evans bade the Chilean coast a fond farewell. After that, we are told:

Valparaiso harbor only saw Evans once, and that was when, as commander of the sixteen ships of the battle-fleet, he passed up the western coast, wheeled his ships into columns, and, never halting speed, swerved in and out of the shallow harbor so that all of Valparaiso might see how the *Yorktown* had grown.

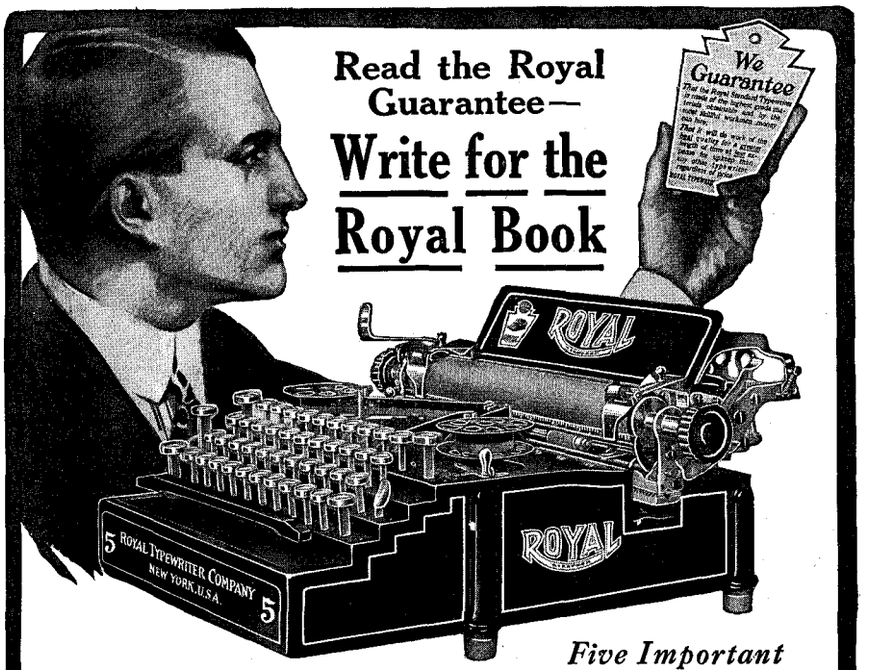
DR. SUN'S FIRST FAILURE

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S latest revolution may turn out all that it has been cracked up to be, but the fact remains, says his namesake, the New York *Sun*, that all the eminent Doctor's former attempts proved the rankest of failures. The first one occurred in '96, we are told, and was badly planned and badly executed. Here are some of the details of the story as they became known at the time. To begin with:

One morning a native chapel-keeper attached to one of the Christian missions in Canton received a note from some Chinese requesting the privilege of storing some cement barrels in the cellar of the chapel. This was just at a time when the feeling of uneasiness was in the air and foreigners had been warned to take ship for Hongkong to avoid the danger of violence should an outbreak occur.

The missionary in charge of the chapel saw the note about the cement barrels, grew suspicious, and carried it to the American Consul. He in turn gave the information to the Viceroy and troops were sent to the chapel basement. In the mean while word came to the Viceroy that several hundred revolutionists were due to arrive in Canton by boat from Hongkong the next day.

The barrels in the chapel were found to contain guns and ammunition. The incoming boats from Hongkong were met by troops and many of the passengers were



Read the Royal Guarantee—

Write for the Royal Book

THE New Model No. 5 Royal comes to you with the unconditional guarantee that it will do highest grade work for a longer time at less upkeep expense than machines usually listed 33⅓ per cent. higher in price!

Think what that announcement means to typewriter users! Here you have *typewriter insurance*—something you have never before been able to buy—and this insurance costs you nothing; in fact, *it saves you money!*

With this big money saving you deal with an organizati n that is willing to stake unlimited resources on its claims and on its machine. These are the powerful facts that have led large concerns everywhere—railroads, insurance companies, big corporations and important departments of the U.S. Government—to adopt the Royal. For the same reason YOU should at least investigate it—and by all means read the details of the new improvements.

Write today for "The Royal Book"

An extraordinary book of facts about typewriter service—what it should be, what it should cost, how to get the best. It tells you why the Royal is the money saving typewriter of today—both in initial cost and in economy of operation. *Don't fail to get this book.*

The Royal sells for $75, everything included—no extras

Free Demonstration No matter where you are, we have a branch nearby to demonstrate a Royal in your office, free of all obligation. Drop a note to New York office and you will receive prompt attention.

Royal Typewriter Co., Room 68 Royal Typewriter Bldg. **New York**

Branch Offices and Agencies in all Principal Cities of the World.

Five Important New Features of

ROYAL

Model 5

Two Color Ribbon

Back Spacer

Tabulator

Tilting Paper Table

Hinged Paper Fingers

We Guarantee
That the Royal Standard Typewriter is made of the highest grade materials obtainable and by the most skillful workmen money can hire.
That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time at less expense for upkeep than any other typewriter, regardless of price.
ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY

6% First Mortgages

High Grade Farm Mortgages

Carefully selected First Mortgages on improved farms are attractive securities for investment—every year the security offered grows more valuable and their market is unaffected by panics, strikes, economic changes or settlement of estates—a condition not applicable to any other class of investment.

Forty Years Without a Loss

Our 40 years' experience, in selecting high grade securities and selling them to satisfied customers, stands behind our every transaction and is proof that we can satisfy you. The service we render the investor is that of making all collections of principal and interest and remitting it, without charge, seeing that the taxes are paid and keeping the insurance in force, when insurance is assigned as additional security. If you seek investments yielding maximum returns, consistent with safety, send for descriptive list of securities and booklet, "OUR HISTORY."

MAXWELL INVESTMENT COMPANY
1013 Baltimore Avenue Kansas City, Missouri

Adirondack Furs & Fur Garments

Just the kind you must have for your outdoor life—for autoing, driving, sitting outdoors. Make living in the open in the Winter a keen enjoyment. Adirondack Mackinaws $8. Adirondack Foot Warmers $1.50 pair. Fur Sets $8.50 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Be sure to write for our large, illustrated catalog of Furs and outdoor fittings for men and women.

W. C. Leonard & Co., 96 Main St., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Points that never disappoint. 12 samples and 2 good penholders for 10 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Tied-up Tight!"

It's tough, when the balls are well scattered, to have the cue-ball roll into a hopeless position. But it's all in the game—one of those elements of uncertainty that are part of the fascination of Billiards and Pool. These are fine games—they require skill, judgment and nerve—they are great games anywhere, but infinitely more enjoyable at home than in a public poolroom. They enliven the home atmosphere; all the family enjoy them.

You can own a

BURROWES

Billiard and Pool Table

and play while you are paying for it. No special room is needed. The Burrowes Table can be set on your dining-room or library table or mounted on its own legs or compactly folding stand. Only a moment is required to set it up or to take it down and set it out of the way. Sizes range up to 4½ x 9 feet (standard). Complete Playing equipment of balls, cues, etc., free with each table.

Burrowes Tables are used for home practice by some of the foremost professionals. Every Table of whatever size is scientifically accurate in proportions to the smallest detail and adapted to the most expert play. The most delicate shots, calling for skill of the highest type, can be executed with the utmost precision.

$1.00 DOWN

Price are $6, $15, $25, $35, $45, $55, $75, etc., on terms of $1 or more down and a small amount each month.

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE

On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog, giving prices, terms, etc.

E. T. BURROWES CO., 716 Center St., Portland, Me.

YOUR letter head, business card, or reference with occupation, will bring post-paid a free sample pair of

"Slip-Ezy" one-piece Cuff Links

Work on entirely new principle. Insert with one hand in one second. No string to this offer. It's our way of advertising. **O. M. MYERS CO., Lind St., Rochester, N. Y.**

Is It Worth the Risk?

You cannot save, at the outside, over five dollars a year by economizing ten cents a gallon on oil. The harm to mechanism is incalculable.

Panhard Oil is honest. 35 years' experience has taught us how to make it right. Don't merely ask for good oil, say

PANHARD OIL

and be sure you get it.

Our booklet, Motor Lubrication, is sent in return for your dealer's name.

GEORGE A. HAWS, 68 Pine St., New York City

arrested and subsequently beheaded. Sun Yat-sen was warned of the failure of his plot in time to permit him to escape aboard a steamer bound for the United States.

Then the first reward was put on his head and his wanderings began. He spent several months in San Francisco preaching revolution to the Chinese, in the great colony there; he allied himself with one of the tongs there and through his influence converted the whole secret organization to the creed of revolt.

Then he traveled eastward, finally taking up a temporary residence in London. There one of the most serious adventures of his whole career befell him.

English friends had warned him to steer a wide course away from the Chinese Legation, for there he would technically be on Chinese soil and could be arrested, but these friends either neglected to tell Dr. Sun where the legation was or he forgot the directions they gave him. At any rate one day as he was walking through a certain street two Chinese accosted him. They asked him to go with them to their lodgings, where they could discuss the revolution at home. When he demurred they seized him and pushed him through the door of a near-by house. It was the Chinese Legation.

A white man, who was Sir Halliday Macartney, English Secretary of the legation, told Sun that he was under arrest and that he would be secretly taken out of London and back to Canton. The prisoner was locked in a room on the top floor of the legation until arrangements could be made for his official kidnaping. Dr. Sun tried throwing messages out of the window weighted with coins, but one of them was picked up by one of the legation servants and shown to the Minister, and the windows were nailed up.

In his desperation Sun managed to bribe an English servant to carry a message, telling of his plight, to a Dr. Cantile, one of his friends. Dr. Cantile laid the matter before the Government, which took immediate action. The building was hedged about by detectives and policemen so closely that the prisoner could not be smuggled out to a steamer. Finally seeing the futility of longer holding him the Chinese Minister turned Sun loose.

"GOLDEN DAYS" AT ALBANY

THE rumors around the Albany Capitol in 1869 that the five Republican Senators who voted for the infamous Tweed charter were rewarded with $40,000 each, did not tell the whole story, says William C. Hudson in his "Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter." The truth was that they were originally promised $50,000, and would have had it, too, if it had not been for one of Hudson's fellow-scribes who thought he saw the main chance of his life. It was this way. The sum of $250,000 in cold cash lay brazenly deposited in the Tweed headquarters in the Delevan House, patiently awaiting an equal and fair division among those concerned, when lo and behold, who should take it into his own crafty head to step in, but the care-free, inevitable newspaper reporter. Of course, he must have his fair and equal share, too, and then we are told:

Running all through our products you will note the *fixed purpose to excel* that means more than all else in the production of better goods and lasting reputation. Examination of the

LEE TIRES

Formerly "JELCO"

reveals unequaled quality of rubber, and the strongest and best fabrics that money can buy.

The result is increased mileage—and satisfaction every mile of the way.

We do not always follow the beaten path: we progress, but we prove every new departure by scientific and practical road tests.

Lee Zig-Zag Tires

differ materially from the conventional "anti-skids" in pattern—also in the fact that they **actually prevent skidding** and give a surprising **mileage** under the hardest cars. Even in the hard service of medium trucks and taxicabs.

Lee Puncture-Proof Tires

are giving that increase of mileage and decrease of bother that put **our "puncture-proof" smile** on the faces of the owners.

Puncture-proof—yet resilient.

If you want "better" tires—send at once for our booklet L, and drop into our agencies in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago or St. Louis.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
CONSHOHOCKEN, PA.
J. Ellwood Lee, President

"Turn *Miles* into *Smiles*"

Business and Professional Men!

Your safe can't hold *all* your priceless papers. You can't afford to risk a single one to inflammable wooden files. You need

THE SAFE-CABINET

It combines protection with convenient filing

Made of fireproof materials. Practically one piece. No bolts, screws, solder. Only one of the kind. Construction patented.

Interior adjustable to any filing device. Holds four times as much as a safe the same size. Moved around as desired. All sizes.

Costs very little more than wood.

Beautifully finished in olive green, oak or mahogany.

Send for booklet L-2

The Safe-Cabinet Company, Dept. L, Marietta, Ohio

Manufacturers of THE S-C BOOK-UNIT, the new steel library system for office and home.

Lenox Guaranteed Goods Not Sold at Stores

A DOLLAR BILL will bring to your door, all charges prepaid, a "LENOX" Combination Box, containing the biggest kind of surprises in merchandise values.

$1.00

FOR THE WOMAN:

2 pairs guaranteed lisle elastic garter welt "LENOX" HOSE with spliced heels and toes, SEAMLESS on top of toes,—Black and Tan, ... Value $0.75

2 exquisite Swiss ribbed "LENOX" UNDERVESTS with elaborate imported hand crochet pattern tops and dainty ribbon effects, ... Value 1.00

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Retail Value $1.75

FOR THE MAN:

3 pairs guaranteed soft lisle "LENOX" HOSE, with Linen toe and heel, choice black, tan, navy, gray, ... Value $1.00

A beautiful "Lenox" all silk reversible tie of the latest pattern, to match, . Value 0.50

One pair stout silkweb garters carrying the usual "LENOX" guarantee, . . Value 0.25

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Retail Value $1.75

Above items sold with the distinct understanding that money is refunded, if you are not entirely satisfied—you to be sole judge in the matter.

When ordering do not forget to state color and sizes desired

Please remember that the "LENOX" line IS NOT SOLD AT STORES but can only be purchased from us direct or through our accredited agents. This protects you against substitution.

We refer to any bank or commercial agency in N. Y. City.

LENOX SILK WORKS, Clerk 7, 5 W. 31st St., New York

We need some good Agents—men and women.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tweed, indignant as he was over being held up in this highly dishonorable manner, yielded, and the reporter went off with $40,000 as his share. But the race is not always to the swift. The reporter, who was an incorrigible gambler, was, within twenty-four hours, inveigled into a game of poker in which sat Senator Harry Genet, of Harlem, the great master of the game. When the reporter rose after an all-night session the $40,000 was in Genet's pockets.

The incident was regarded as a great joke by all save the five senators, who had to be content with considerably less money than they had been promised. The name of this reporter was Solteldo, and he afterward met with a violent death in Washington, long after he left newspaper work, a departure which was accelerated by the telling of the story.

Years after this incident—after Tweed's downfall, while he was yet in prison—this writer called on him in pursuance of his newspaper work. The incident here related was mentioned and the fallen boss said with a sigh:

"If I could have bought newspaper men as easily as I did members of the legislature, I wouldn't be in the fix I am in now. The most of those——cusses would refuse money when they didn't have enough to get 'em a decent meal!"

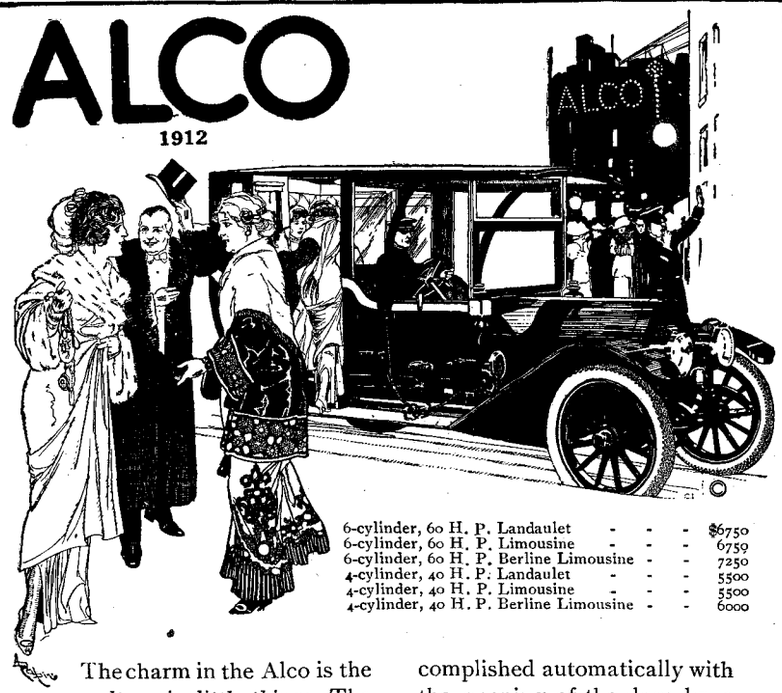
Nevertheless, in those days, which we now call reckless and licentious, bribery convictions bordered well-nigh on the impossible because of the effectual and select corps of lobbyists which made the vulgar modern passage of money unnecessary. In Tweed times, and for many years after the death of Tweed, we read, the head of that organized body of go-betweens was one William Barber of Utica. Says Hudson:

Whatever may be the opinion in which he was held in Albany, he was at home a substantial citizen, of large influence in the Republican party, and of large wealth. His chief assistant was Edward R. Phelps, of Westchester County. In the seventies, Barber made his headquarters in the Delevan House; Phelps in the old Congress Hall, on the hill, next door to the old capitol. Barber was rarely seen about the capitol. Phelps was sometimes observed in the lobbies, but the work of both was secret, and conducted elsewhere than in the capitol. All of the bribery was done through these men or their lieutenants.

When the legislature assembled, the first labor of these men was to make up a list of the members in each house who were amenable to the argument of cash. If that list consisted of sixty-five in one house and seventeen in the other, their work during the session was easy. But if it fell below that number, then their difficulties were increased, for the requisite number had to be obtained by some means.

These men were absolutely trusted, both by those interests that wanted something from the legislature which could not be obtained on its merit, and by those who were bribed. In those days no money was paid over during the session, but the day after adjournment was "settling day." A careful account with each mercenary member was kept by Barber and rarely, if ever,

ALCO
1912



6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Landaulet - - - $6750
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Limousine - - - 6750
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Berline Limousine - - 7250
4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Landaulet - - - 5500
4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Limousine - - - 5500
4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Berline Limousine - - 6000

The charm in the Alco is the *culture in little things*. The tilted, deep cushions, the width of doors, the generosity of room within, the comforts in petit appointments the smartness of finish, and yet the quiet dignity of style that goes always with the superior thing—a daintiness and good taste that catches the fancy.

One little point of compelling interest in the Alco is the *illumination of the step at night* when the tonneau door is opened. The lighting is accomplished automatically with the opening of the door by a concealed electric bulb.

This and other little things, uncommon to motor cars, give the Alco a rare motor personality.

One may observe also a new beauty in motor car lines in the 1912 Alco. This the touch of an artist. He has made the Alco a car of enticing—irresistible—beauty.

The new catalog shows and tells more about the Alco. Sent on request.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 1885 Broadway, New York
Builders also of Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Taxicabs

Chicago Branch: 2501 Michigan Ave.
Boston Branch: 567 Boylston St.

Canadian Headquarters:
596 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal.

Twice winner of the race **for the Vanderbilt Cup**

Print Your Own

Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, &c.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

Moth-Proof Cedar Chest

This Red Cedar Chest on 15 Days' Free Trial!

Freight Prepaid!

A Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest delights the eye and soul of every womanly woman. Beautiful, decorative, unique, useful. An ornament to her home and protection for her wardrobe. Perfect Storage for laces, woolens, furs, etc. Moth, Mouse, Dust and Damp Proof. The wedding or birthday gift! Send for handsome catalog showing all styles in cedar chests, chifforobes and wardrobe couches, and booklet, "The Story of Red Cedar." ALL GOODS SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY, AT FACTORY PRICES. 15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 8, Statesville, N. C.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. *No dirt.* No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait, write it now.**

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at *half usual prices.*

Mead Cycle Co., Dept. T-172, ***Chicago***

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thorburn's Seeds

African Orange Daisy

No Garden Should Be Without It

A rare and extremely showy annual from Namaqualand, South Africa, of very easy culture. The plants, of neat branchy habit, grow about 12 to 15 inches high and are exceedingly profuse in flowering. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter under proper cultivation, show a unique glossy rich orange-gold, with dark colored disc surrounded by a black zone. It produces its pretty flowers very early after being planted out in the open ground in sunny situations, and will continue to flower during the summer. Plant in soil not over-rich.

We will mail a packet of this superb annual and a copy of our beautifully illustrated catalogue, 144 large pages—the best seed book published in America—for only 10c, stamps or coin. Write today.

Catalogue now ready

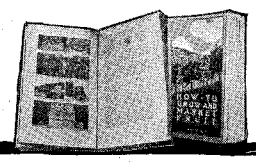
J. M. THORBURN & CO.
(Box 18)
33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place, New York

TREES at LOW PRICES

FRUIT TREES, two and three years old, large or small sizes, direct from grower at rock-bottom wholesale prices; Ornamental trees, Roses, Shrubs, Berry plants. Guaranteed Western N. Y. Stock. Send for catalog.

GROVERS TREES GROW

GROVER NURSERY CO. Est. 1890
69 Trust Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.



"HOW TO GROW AND MARKET FRUIT"

This new book covers the subject thoroughly, and tells just what you need to know for success in growing fruit. Valuable alike to beginners and orchardists of experience. Eminent horticulturists write us enthusiastically about it. 150 pages, 90 pictures *showing* how, strongly bound.

Price 50 cents

This rebated on first order for $5 or more

Prof. H. C. Irish, of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "From a hasty glance through the work, it appears to me to be a most practical publication, and I shall make it a requirement for our garden pupils who are studying fruit culture to read it carefully."

Get the book now. Absorb its contents and be ready to put the ideas into practice when spring comes. (Note—Visit our Nurseries if you can. We'll pay your hotel bill here.)

Harrison's Nurseries
Pokomoke Avenue
Berlin Maryland

Valuable Maryland and Delaware Farms for Sale.

was there a charge made that a member had gotten less than had been promised him. Thus it was that every member during a session, if an investigation was ordered, was in a position to swear that he had not received a cent for his vote.

These men were well known, and there was no concealment as to their business. They kept open house in their rooms with sideboards well stocked with cigars and drinkables. Members wandered in to partake of their hospitality without their status being thereby determined. Sometimes there were scandals, but no names could be mentioned with certainty. And there were investigations at times, but they all came to nothing. These lobbyists would go on the stand, and with a broad grin, while the spectators would roar with laughter as at a huge joke, swear that in all their lives they had neither solicited a member to vote for pay nor had ever paid a member for his vote.

In 1878 there was a senator from New York of the name of Forster who avowed that one of his reasons for seeking election as senator was to break up the lobby. He watched and waited until he thought he had sufficient evidence to begin an investigation and then he got one ordered. To make assurance doubly sure, he sent a messenger to Barber promising him immunity from prosecution if he would be a witness for him and reveal the secret doings of the lobby. The day came for the first session, and Barber was on hand and was sworn. When the first question was asked him, he said:

"Before I answer that question I want to know something about this immunity. What is it, Mr. Chairman? Is it something you're trying to bribe me with? Because if it is I can't have anything to do with bribery. No, sir. That's a crime. I won't bribe or be bribed. And it's no use of your trying, at the outset of this investigation, to bribe me."

Then he insisted that his story of how the chairman of the committee had tried to bribe him with immunity should go on record. The impudent old man actually laughed the investigation out of existence.

These men were not unlike brokers in merchandise. They frequently honored drafts on themselves before the delivery of goods. A lieutenant of Phelps said to the writer, just after he had turned away from a senator, on the third day of a new session:

"Say, Mike comes high. He wants to borrow $12,000."

"Will he get it?" asked the writer.

"Of course he will. He is one of the gang, and a reliable. Ed will have to give up."

But the time came when some of the bolder and more grasping of the members sought to eliminate the middleman—the lobbyist—and to do business directly with those who furnished the bribing funds. There were no checks in the old lobby days, and no correspondence to be raked up from the files of corporations. Bills and word of mouth were the rule.

A few years ago the writer fell into conversation in Albany with a man who had been a lobbyist under Phelps, and later, after the death of Barber and Phelps, the most conspicuous in the business. A measure, concerning which there was suspicion that money was being used to defeat it, was mentioned.

"Are you touching it?" asked the writer.

DREER'S GARDEN BOOK
1912

EVERYTHING that can possibly interest the garden enthusiast, from the city-yard gardener to the suburbanite, is treated in this book.

Declared by amateurs and professionals to be the finest and most complete catalogue of seeds, plants and bulbs. Has 288 pages, photo reproductions on each page. Four pages beautifully colored and six are made from duotone plates.

Full Directions Given for the growing of almost every plant and seed. Among the many American and European novelties this year are the Splendid Cardinal Climber, Asters, Sweet Peas, Zinnias, etc.

Complete lists of new plants, bulbs, garden and greenhouse subjects. A large offering of The World's Best Roses—strong 2 year old plants, that will give a full crop this season.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1912 is not a mere catalogue, but is a book of valuable garden information.

Write for it today. Mailed free.

HENRY A. DREER, PHILADELPHIA

Evergreen Windbreaks—Handsome and Useful

Windbreaks make houses warmer; screen off objectionable views; insure privacy and make good fences. They protect gardens and orchards from winds and cold, and increase the selling value of property.

Learn the value of windbreaks and how to build them best from our 56 page Planter's Guide for 1912. We are evergreen specialists, and we grow more evergreens than any other firm in the world — as well as shade trees, shrubs and hardy fruit trees. Our book and list of 50 Great Bargains—*free*.

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY, Inc., Evergreen Specialists
Carpenter Avenue, Dundee, Illinois

For a fine lawn

MICHELL'S GRASS SEEDS
READY FOR MOWING 4 TO 5 WEEKS FROM SOWING

sow **Michell's Grass Seeds,** which have proved their superiority from the White House Grounds to the recent Exposition Grounds at Portland, Oregon, and in public parks and thousands of country estates.

For One Dollar we will mail, prepaid, our Fifth-of-a-bushel Introductory Package of Evergreen Lawn Seed (enough for the average lawn), our helpful Bulletin "How to Make a Lawn," 196-page complete catalog, free, on lawn, flower and vegetable seeds; and implements.

HENRY F. MICHELL CO.
519 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

The New Berry Giant Himalaya

Like a blackberry, but *not* a blackberry. Vine grows forty feet a year unless trimmed; hardy anywhere in the United States. Bears enormous crops. Fruit ripens early and continues late; nearly an inch long, sweet and melting; delicious as dessert; superior to other berries for jams or preserves.

Strong plants 20 cents each, $2 a dozen, $5 a hundred, $40 a thousand. Add 10% when wanted by mail.

Get a *Berrydale Berry Book*. Tells about several other good berries, and is sent free.

Write for it now.

BERRYDALE EXPERIMENT GARDENS
Literary Avenue Holland, Michigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Touching it?" he repeated. "Not with a ten-foot pole. These fellows inside the legislature have got so hot for the money, and go after it themselves so hard, that they are dangerous. I don't want to take any chances on jail."

THE WISDOM OF SALAMON

FRANKLIN WELLES CALKINS had been sent to Africa by an American museum, and asked to bag plenty of game, and the bigger the better. He thought pretty well of the train of ninety-odd porters, native skinners, and trackers which his English agent had made up for him at Victoria Falls. In fact, he thought pretty well of himself and entire outfit, he tells us in *The Youth's Companion*, with the exception of one loose-looking, very untutored individual who had been selected as his adviser and guide; and this fellow, P. Salamon by name, he was convinced was very much to the bad. Against all modern precedent his battery consisted of a light German and a somewhat antiquated American repeating rifle, and his manner was one of careless indifference at best. So thought Calkins, and his mind was doubly made up when P. Salamon refused to let him fire into the ranks of the very first elephant pack which they encountered. "Never shoot into the midst of a herd of buffalo or elephant," said Salamon, and his face turned white at the thought. The next day Salamon was told to stay at home and tend to the gardening, or washing, or anything else of importance which might arise, while Calkins, his heavy magazine rifle in his hand, and his gun-boy by his side, footed it alone. This was in Belgian territory on the highlands west of the Luapula River, and they had not proceeded far when they ran plump into a line-formation of big brown bodies passing over a little ridge a quarter of a mile to the west. Yes, he says:

There were not less than a hundred elephants in sight. . . . If I could reach the ford in time, I knew that one or more of those mammoth tuskers would be my certain reward.

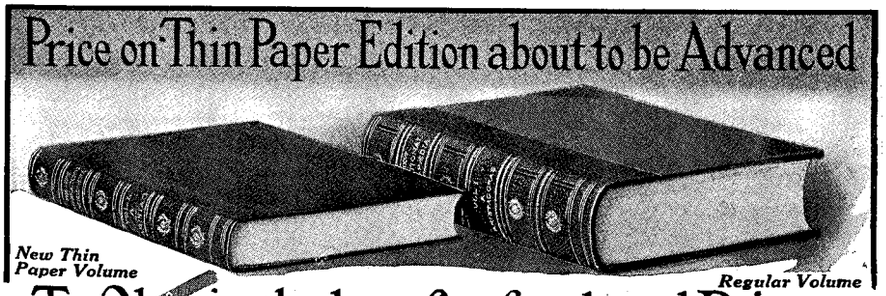
The river-channel, the banks of which were thinly fringed with trees, was some thirty yards in width. In the rainy season probably it held a considerable stream, but now there was merely a narrow ribbon of water winding through its hard mud flats.

With my gun-boy, I got behind the top of a small tree that, partly undermined by high water, had been recently blown forward, and now leaned into the channel. I had not regained my breath when the thumping, sucking sound of huge feet, traveling in stiff mud, announced the approach of the herd.

Something, perhaps some taint in the air, had stirred them. They came lunging over the bank and into the channel at a shuffling trot. The cows, with crowding calves of all sizes, were in the lead; the old ones followed with lifted ears and trunks curled upward to "feel" the wind.

These had crossed the stream when there

Price on Thin Paper Edition about to be Advanced



New Thin Paper Volume — Regular Volume

To Obtain the benefit of reduced Prices Subscribers must act Now.

WHEN—in November magazines—we first announced the reduced price on our new Thin Paper Edition of The New International Encyclopedia, it was with the distinct understanding that this reduced price was for introductory purposes and was to be offered *only during publication.* Publication of the new THIN PAPER VOLUMES is rapidly advancing; and we shall therefore soon advance the price on

The New THIN PAPER Edition of the

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

22 Volumes *70,000 Subjects* *Over 20,000 Illustrations*

The New International Encyclopedia has been called by the New York *Sun*, "the most helpful encyclopedia in English;" and by the American Library Association, "the best encyclopedia for ready reference." Its large number of subjects (greater than any other encyclopedia) and its multitude of illustrations make it particularly useful. Its style makes it specially easy to read.

The new THIN PAPER Edition is an innovation made necessary by the demand for light, easy-to-handle volumes. Each of the 22 new volumes is about one inch thick and weighs only about one-third the weight of the regular volume—see comparative size above. The paper upon which the new volumes are printed (University Bible Paper) is strong, smooth and opaque. It prints beautifully, lies flat and does not crumple. The volumes are bound in semi-limp half-leather and full-leather, and are in every way striking examples of book printing and binding.

Don't Delay—Prompt action means considerable saving. Send for prospectus and sample pages at once.

This is an opportunity that is seldom offered the public, and no book lover or one who has use for an encyclopedia should fail to post himself regarding it. Fill out and send the coupon today, while the reduced price is available.

We guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser, otherwise sets may be returned

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
449 Fourth Avenue, New York

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

154 L. D.
Dodd, Mead & Company
449 Fourth Ave.
New York City

Send me sample pages showing paper, printing, maps, illustrations, etc., of your New Thin Paper Edition of the New International Encyclopedia, with detailed information regarding introductory price, shortly to be withdrawn.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Bus. Address.....
Residence.....
Town..... State.....

130 EGG Mankato Incubator $7.25

260 EGG ONLY $10.

This high-grade hatcher, direct from factory to user, no middle profits, under binding guarantee and long-term trial. Has three thicknesses of walls, covered with asbestos and heavy galvanized iron, metal legs, copper hot-water tank, self-regulator, high nursery, safety lamp, thermometer. Safest made. So simple a child can operate. None better at any price. 17 years' experience. Big catalog free. Brooders, $2.50 up.

Mankato Incubator Company, Box 893, Mankato, Minn.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 909, Freeport, Ill

Latest Book "Profitable Poultry," 120 pages plain, practical facts, 160 beautiful half tones. Tells how you can succeed with poultry. Tells about big poultry farm. 45 pure-bred varieties. Lowest prices, fowls, eggs, incubators, etc., sent for 5 cents.
BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 55, Clarinda, Ia.

GREIDER'S FINE POULTRY
Book and calendar for 1912 contains 200 pages, 72 varieties pure bred, 62 colored plates. Many other illustrations, descriptions. Incubators and brooders. Low prices on all stock eggs. How to raise and make hens lay. Get my plans. They all say it's great — this book — only 15 cents.
B. H. GREIDER, Box 15, Rheems, Pa.

A Bright New Book of 178 Pages for 1912
Telling the Plain Truth about BURPEE-QUALITY SEEDS, is mailed Free of Cost to Gardeners everywhere upon Application to
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"GLADIOLI—THE PEOPLE'S ORCHIDS"

This is what some one has aptly called them because they are so varied in wonderful colors and markings. No special soil, no enemies, no care, no bother. They belong in every garden. You want them in yours.

I Will Teach You How to Grow Them

Write me that you are interested in this royal flower and I will send you my little book: *The Uses of the Modern Gladiolus.* It tells all about the Gladiolus—how to grow it and how to use it, outdoors and in. It describes the best varieties and shows many of them in their exquisite natural tints, reproduced by the wonderful French color process. It is free to those who are interested. I want you to have a copy. Send for it today. It is free.

ARTHUR COWEE, MEADOWVALE FARMS
Box 99, Berlin, N. Y.

A Spot of Bright Color in your FLOWER GARDEN

You can add this finishing touch of beauty by planting a few Francis King Gladioli. This choice new variety is light scarlet, has large flowers and extra long spikes.

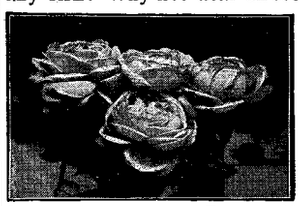
For only 50 cents, we will send you 20 bulbs of Francis King—postpaid—and one extra bulb of another choice named kind, our selection.

Our new catalog, out in February, offers a choice collection of flowers for the home garden. Sent free on application.

CUSHMAN GLADIOLUS CO.
Desk 20 Sylvania, Ohio

These Two Free Books Give Valuable Hints on Planting

When buying any article of commerce, one must depend almost entirely upon the seller. He must be able to inspire confidence, must show that he knows his business, and, above all, prove that he is honest. This is even more applicable to our line of business than any other. Why take any risk? Why not deal direct and at real cost? We have been in business 58 years, have 1,200 acres and 47 greenhouses. Everything in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Flower and Garden Seeds. Satisfaction guaranteed.



Write Today for our 168-page Catalog No. 2, or for Fruit and Ornamental Tree Catalog No. 1; both free.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box 622, Painesville, Ohio (46)

appeared three mammoth bulls, coming on more leisurely, altho showing some uneasiness. I let them come within thirty paces of me; then, with breath suppressed and every nerve tense with excitement, I let the biggest bull have both balls of my express-rifle behind the shoulder.

My shots, which were aimed too high to reach the heart, raised a fearful commotion. The wounded bull gave an unearthly squeal; the others trumpeted in noisy alarm. Cows, wheeling about across the channel, prest forward to protect their young. These, lifting their trunks and their great flapping ears, joined in a trumpet-blast of defiance.

I turned to my gun-boy for the lighter weapon, only to find that he had flung the rifle, muzzle downward, into the mud, where it was now sticking breech up, and that he himself was going up the bank with the celerity of a monkey, with my express cartridges in his belt!

At this instant the wounded bull, getting sight or wind of me, came plowing through the mud of mid-channel. In the same instant I saw P. Salamon standing in the open with leveled rifle. There was a sudden hush in the uproar. I heard the crack of his rifle. The bulk of the big bull loomed nearer.

The beast came on with incredible speed. I was but half-way up the bank when I was seized and lifted aloft. I was swung in a dizzy gyration. I felt my clothing loosen and tear, and then I was flung among the brush of the higher slope, sprawling, but unhurt.

Above me the enraged elephant waved the khaki cloth torn from my back. I heard P. Salamon's shout, high and shrill:

"My word, man! Lie still if you're all right!"

The bull heard, as the hunter must have known that he would. As he made a quick half-turn, P. S. fired full in his face, and hit him near the eye. Such a roar as the beast gave I have never heard.

The animal's rage vented itself on the nearest object, the leaning tree in front of him. He seized it, tore it from the bank, and shook it aloft so furiously as to fling broken limbs, twigs, and dirt in showers all about him.

Thus he advanced toward P. S., who stood his ground and waited for the chance of a shot that would reach the brain. Was the bull about to use that mighty tree as a weapon against his puny foe? Did he see the man at all? Why didn't P. S. run?

Roused by my alarm, I leapt to my feet and shouted at the seemingly crazy hunter. Instead of heeding my frantic commands, I saw P. Salamon dodge directly under that shaking tree, pass round the bull's shoulder, turn the muzzle of his rifle upward, and fire four shots with the speed of automatic action. Then he leapt aside.

The tree slipt from the bull's grasp, his vast body swayed for an instant on tottering legs, then dropt like a landslide into the mud. His flexible trunk writhed about in a snakelike twist, then all was over. I looked about hastily to see if there were other bulls to conquer; but having discovered the object of their alarm, the unhurt elephants had all fled.

When, a moment later, I gript P. Salamon by the hand, I did not hesitate to tell him, to his manifest confusion, what I thought of him.

Grow Choice Roses with My Fairfax Plants

With a few simple, common-sense principles, you find it comparatively easy to grow the kind of Roses you see here. My Fairfax Plants will start you right, just as they have hundreds of other Rose-lovers in every State and foreign countries.

WHY ARE FAIRFAX ROSES THE "ARISTOCRATS OF ROSEDOM"?

The *soil* in Northern Virginia is right to establish healthy roots and stout canes. The *climate* is right, near enough to "big water" not to get too dry in summer, warm enough to promote good growth; severe enough in winter to keep them tough and hardy—so they can be transplanted *anywhere* successfully.

MY FREE BOOK—"FAIRFAX ROSES" tells about many types of roses; describes other plants and flowers. Free if you expect to order.

W. R. GRAY, Box 56, Oakton, Va.

FREE 244-Page Poultry Guide

Greatest Book for 1912 for earnest poultry workers. It contains 244 pages of *latest, most reliable* facts, ideas, *advice*, etc.; also describes in detail the dependable

Cyphers INCUBATORS and BROODERS

World's standard non-moisture machines—self-regulating and self-ventilating, fire-proof, *insurable.* FREE BOOK explains how Cyphers Company Personal Letter and Bulletin Service *insures* greater *success* and *profits.* Write for your copy now—TODAY!

Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 162, Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City, Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo. Oakland, Cal.

Alfalfa Book —FREE

We are in the center of the alfalfa district and are the largest handlers of alfalfa in the U. S. We sell best grade seed at low price and pay freight on 2 bushels or more to points east of Mississippi River. Ask for free Alfalfa Booklet.

Also big catalog of all Garden and Field Seeds Free.
Griswold Seed Co., 222 So. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

INTELLIGENT SEED BUYING—BETTER GARDENS AND CROPS

Every year, your garden ought to be distinctly *better.* Progressive seedsmen are producing *better* seeds each year, and, of course, *better seeds mean better crops.*

The Field business is growing because it is builded on the sale of better seeds. I won't sell seeds unless I'm reasonably sure that they are the best to be had—*I've got too much at stake.* I am a practical farmer and it's to my interest to produce seeds that I know will make bumper crops.

MY VEGETABLE SEEDS GROW THE PRIZE-WINNING CROPS

They are carefully "bred up"—every lot must pass several tests before any of it is sold. I want my customers to have seeds that are *good.*

My catalog tells about the best seeds for *you.* Send for it today. You may be a thousand miles away, but the mails will bring us close together

HENRY FIELD, President, Private Desk 3
Henry Field Seed Company Shenandoah, Iowa

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Taking His Measure.—TOMMY—"What does the paper mean by calling Mr. Sharp an eight-by-ten business man?"

TOMMY'S FATHER—"I presume it means he is not exactly square."—*Home Herald.*

Identified.—"That was the spirit of your uncle that made that table stand, turn over, and do such queer stunts."

"I am not surprized; he never did have good table manners."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Vacuum.—CHAIRMAN (addressing a meeting)—"I am sure we will all be very sorry our secretary is not here to-night. I can not say we miss 'is vacant chair, but I do say we miss 'is vacant face."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Fighting Chance.—"So you think the author of this play will live, do you?" remarked the tourist.

"Yes," replied the manager of the Frozen Dog Opera House. "He's got a five-mile start and I don't think the boys kin ketch him."—*Life.*

Thirty Days of Cheer.—THE DOCTOR—"How is the patient this morning?"

THE PATIENT'S WIFE—"I think he's better, but he seems to be worrying about something."

THE DOCTOR—"Hum! Yes. Just tell him I won't send it for a month. That ought to freshen him up some."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Sad Case.—The greatest buttonholer in London, on his return from a winter holiday, was telling his acquaintances at his club that he had been occupying a house at Davos, not far from Mr. Labouchere, who, he added, was in a very melancholy state. "I am truly sorry for that," said one of his hearers. "What is the matter with him?"

"Well," replied the bore, "I was out walking one day, when I saw Labouchere coming down the lane toward me. The moment he caught sight of me he darted into a fir wood which was close by, and hid behind a tree till I had passed. Oh, very sad, indeed!"—*London Daily Mail.*

Health Hints.—Having consulted William Muldoon, Eugene Sandow, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mayor Gaynor, Dr. William Robinson, Upton Sinclair, and many other well-known authorities on health, we are enabled to present the following rules, these being the latest consensus of opinion:

Eat nothing.
Eat everything you want.
Walk at least ten miles a day.
Do not stir unless you ride in a carriage or some other vehicle.
Don't worry.
It is absolutely necessary that you study yourself. Remember, you are an animal.
Chew food until nothing remains.
Bolt everything. Only in this way will your stomach keep strong.
Never go on a vacation.
Change is absolutely necessary.
Eschew alcohol and tobacco.
Smoke all you want to. Drink everything.
Keep cool.
Perspire profusely.—*Life.*

One Multigraphed Letter Brought Enough Business to Pay for the Machine Three Times

A STRONG statement, that; but here it is in the words of the manager of Draughon's Practical Business College, Springfield, Missouri:

"The first letter I put out on the Multigraph brought in enough business to pay for the machine three times."

And here's the viewpoint of another educator—the president of the Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama:

"The Multigraph is a treasure. We would not be without it. It will easily pay for itself in a few years, in addition to the comfort of doing your own work as you want it and when you want it."

THE MULTIGRAPH
Produces real printing and form-typewriting, rapidly, economically, privately, in your own establishment

Those two statements are so different, yet so expressive of satisfaction, that they give an apt illustration of the way the Multigraph adapts itself to widely varying needs in many lines of business.

In the first instance, the spot-light is thrown upon business-getting. In the second, economy and convenience are brought to the fore.

Convenience, economy, or the larger profit from new business—the Multigraph is capable of delivering any or all of these, limited only by the nature of your business.

It typewrites duplicate letters or forms—as many in an hour as a stenographer could hammer out in a month.

It does real printing—advertising or stationery—at a saving of 25% to 75% of the printer's charges. (Make us prove this.)

It is driven by hand or electricity; is fed by hand or automatically; and is so simple that any person of average judgment can readily learn to operate it.

The chances are that *you* could use the Multigraph to your own profit. But—

You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It.

We make that rule absolute, because we mean every user to be a booster. Hence we never sell a Multigraph without first making the customer's own business prove its need. We were selfish enough to adopt the policy for our own protection—but it protects you as well.

If you wish to learn more about the Multigraph before you ask us to send a representative, let us send you literature, specimens, and any data we may have along your line.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.

Executive Office and Factory
1822 East Fortieth Street Cleveland Sixth City
Branches in Sixty Cities—Look in Your Telephone Directory
European Representatives: The International Multigraph Co., 59 Holborn Viaduct, London, England; Berlin, W-8 Krausenstr., 70 Ecke Friedrichstr.

Write to-day. Use the coupon.

Ask us also about the Universal Folding-Machine and the Markoe Envelope-Sealer—both time and money-savers for any office with large outgoing mails.

What Uses Are You Most Interested In?

Check them on this slip and enclose it with your request for information, *written on your business stationery.* We'll show you what others are doing.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
1822 E. Fortieth St., Cleveland

Printing:
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Folders
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ House-Organ
- ☐ Dealers' Imprints
- ☐ Label Imprints
- ☐ System-Forms
- ☐ Letter-Heads
- ☐ Bill-Heads and Statements
- ☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
- ☐ Envelopes

Typewriting:
- ☐ Circular Letters
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Envelope-Stuffers
- ☐ Price-lists
- ☐ Reports
- ☐ Notices
- ☐ Bulletins to Employees
- ☐ Inside System-Forms

REMEMBER THE NAME
Shur-on
EYEGLASS & SPECTACLE MOUNTINGS

GRACE. THE FACE STAY IN PLACE

Persons Often Look Alike Without Being Alike

Other mountings may look like Shur-on Mountings, but close inspection will show that better mechanical construction which makes Shur-ons, when properly adjusted

Comfortable, Convenient, Durable

Write us for "How, Where and Why" a Shur-on.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.
Established 1864
Ave. K, Rochester, N. Y.

Your Money—Is It Well Invested?

We believe with a recent writer on investments that:

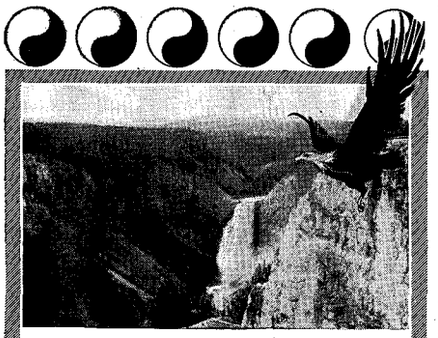
"The investment of money is a banker's business. When the average man has funds to invest, whether he be a business man or the average investor, he should consult some experienced and reliable investment banker, just as he would consult a doctor or lawyer if he were in need of medical or legal advice."

In the last issue of each month we regularly print the announcements of leading financial houses. We refer you to the issue of Dec. 30th, pages 1235, 1238–1242.

Many of these houses maintain special bureaus of information and advice for prospective investors. If you have only a small sum to invest, do not hesitate to write. We can assure you that you will receive exactly the same service as the large investor.

The Literary Digest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone

Low Fares Northwest

Make your vacation next summer a trip through the Storied Northwest, via the "Scenic Highway" to

Yellowstone Park North Pacific Coast

Low Summer Tourist Fares to Pacific Coast points daily, June 1st to September 30th.

Special Convention Excursion Fares

on certain dates during the Summer. Let me tell you about them and send illustrated booklets. Enclose 6 cents in stamps for de luxe book "Thru Wonderland."

A. M. CLELAND, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific

Annual Rose Festival, Portland: June 10-15, 1912
Carnival of Nations, Tacoma: July 2-4, 1912
Elks Grand Lodge Meeting, Portland: July 9-13, 1912
Golden Potlatch Carnival, Seattle: July 15-20, 1912
Panama Pacific International Exposition: San Francisco: 1915

Only line to Gardiner Gateway, Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park.

TYPEWRITERS FACTORY REBUILT

Save $25 to $50 on any make of Typewriter. Our "Factory Rebuilt" Typewriters are perfect in quality, condition and looks. Durable and reliable in construction and serviceable in every way. Buy from the largest factory in the world with branch stores in leading cities. We guarantee for one year against defect in workmanship and material. Write for catalogue and address of nearest branch office.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICE $100 — American Writing Machine Co. 345 Broadway, New York — FACTORY REBUILT PRICE $50

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Nothing excels this simple remedy for Throat Troubles, Hoarseness and Coughs. Also gives relief in Bronchial, Asthmatic and Lung affections. Free from opiates. Sixty years' reputation. Sold only in boxes. **Sample mailed free.**

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Where Genius Shines. — KLYMER — "What is the secret of success in business? Selling the people what they want?"

MUNTOBURN—"No, not exactly; educating them into wanting the things you have to sell."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Second-hand.—"These," said the author of a volume of poems, "are the children of my brain."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "but such a large number of them are adopted children!"—*Washington Star.*

Enough Said.—Theodore Dreiser, the novelist, was talking about criticism.

"I like pointed criticism," he said, "criticism such as I heard in the lobby of a theater the other night at the end of the play.

"The critic was an old gentleman. His criticism, which was for his wife's ears alone, consisted of these words:

"'Well, you would come!'"—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 3.—The Fourth Central American Conference begins its sessions in Managua, Nicaragua.

Chinese Republicans capture Lanchow, the second military center of northern China.

January 4.—Yuan-Shi-Kai practically reopens negotiations for peace in a letter to President Sun. Wu Ting-fang answers the joint note of the Powers, and blames the Government for the failure of the Shanghai conference.

Efforts to settle the Manchester cotton strike are unavailing and 250,000 workers are still out.

January 5.—Seven hundred Chinese Imperialists are killed or wounded in a battle near Hankow.

January 6.—Four more Persians are hanged in the Russian camp at Tabriz.

January 7.—Russia demands the withdrawal of all Chinese from the seceded Chinese province of Outer Mongolia, the abandonment of all Chinese garrisons there, and the discontinuance of Chinese colonization.

January 9.—News reaches Peking that 500 American troops have been ordered to North China to assist in protecting the railway from Peking to the sea.

January 10.—The French Cabinet resigns.

January 12.—Robert Bacon, American Ambassador to France, confirms the announcement of his resignation from the diplomatic service to become a fellow of Harvard.

Domestic

January 3.—Rear-Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans dies suddenly at Washington.

January 4.—President Taft signs the proclamation admitting New Mexico as the forty-seventh State of the Union.

January 7.—A letter written in 1907 from Governor Woodrow Wilson to Adrian H. Joline, expressing a wish to "knock Bryan into a cocked hat," is made public.

January 8.—Mr. Bryan fails in the Democratic National Committee meeting in Washington to exclude James M. Guffey from the Committee.

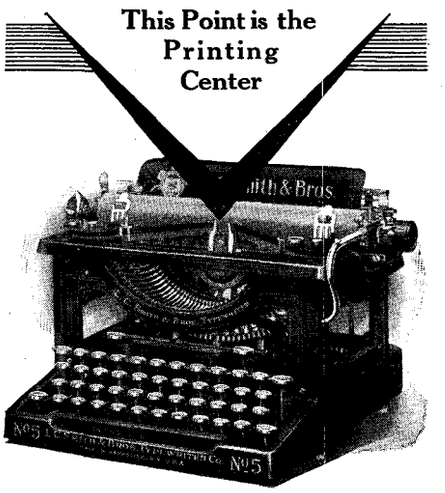
January 9.—Baltimore is selected for the next National Democratic Convention to be held on June 25.

Five persons, including Batallion Chief Walsh, are killed, and nineteen injured, in a fire which destroys New York's Equitable Life Assurance Building. Millions of dollars' worth of securities are tied up and the Stock Exchange is forced to stop stock deliveries.

January 10.—Andrew Carnegie is a witness before the Stanley Committee and tells how he outwitted John D. Rockefeller in the Lake Superior ore deal.

January 11.—Judge Anderson rules at Indianapolis that the charge of kidnaping against detective Burns is null and void.

This Point is the Printing Center



The New Model Five

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

(BALL-BEARING, LONG-WEARING)

THE printing center is the point where every operation of every part of this typewriter culminates—completes itself.

In the New Model Five, the printing center is completely safeguarded. Ball-bearings of the carriage and of the Capital Shift make it substantial and stable, no matter at what point in the line. Ball-bearing typebars throw the types accurately and positively to the printing point.

In addition, a typebar guide completely prevents all vibration of typebars from collision due to an uneven stroke in rapid operation.

Other new features are a geared carriage-ball controller; ribbon color-switch in the keyboard; a device which absolutely prevents battering of type faces; and a lighter, snappier key-touch which is a joy to the operator.

Don't miss the free book of Model Five. Write for it today.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.

Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Business:
Syracuse, N.Y., U. S. A.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S

"ARCADIAN" To BERMUDA

EVERY SATURDAY From NEW YORK

Largest, Finest, Most Luxurious

twin screw ship ever in the Bermuda Service, catering especially to discriminating travelers.

Registered Tonnage, 8,780
Displacement Tonnage, 14,120
Length, 517.6 Feet; Beam, 55.3 Feet

ROUND TRIP $30 AND UPWARD

Largest and Finest Fleet to the West Indies and Around South America. *For Particulars of Tours Apply to*

SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
22 State St., New York; 15 So. La Salle St., Chicago
W. H. EAVES, 200 Washington Street, Boston
Or any Steamship Agent

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"A. B. M.," New York City, N. Y.—"Should 'is' or 'are' be used in the sentence, 'Part of our coffee accounts *is* insured'?"

The plural verb should be used here, as "part," when denoting a number of persons or things, is construed as a noun of multitude, and treated as a plural, according to the following rule from Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 251: "There are some nouns which, tho they do not lack the regular plural form, are sometimes used in a plural sense without the plural termination." (See also Tennyson, "Princess": "Part *were* drowned within the whirling brook.")

"J. R. M.," Leominster, Mass.—The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives "an't" (not "a'n't") as a contraction of "am not," but states that such use is colloquial.

"T. O. M," Selma, Ala.—"During the course of a conversation the following remark was made: 'I don't think you will wish to take the journey.' It not being clear to whom the remark was addrest, a person present asked, 'Who—*me?*' Was this incorrect, and, if so, why?"

"Who—*I?*" is correct, for the reason that the personal pronoun is the subject (not the object) of the verb "will wish" understood.

"C. V.," Emporia, Kan.—"Which is correct, 'tuition, $50,' or 'tuition-fee, $50'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY defines "tuition" in this sense as "the charge made or money paid for instruction; tuition-fee; as, the scholarship pays the *tuition*." From this it will be seen that either is correct.

"D. B.," Oconto, Wis.—The expression "small little towns" is incorrect. One of the adjectives should be omitted because redundant.

"J. S.," Belleville, Ill.—The expressions "the week following" and "the following week" are both correct. There is no difference in meaning.

"I. M. G.," Powell, Wyo.—"(1) Is 'mad' correctly used as a synonym of 'angry' and 'insane'? (2) May the terms 'exasperated' and 'angry' be used interchangeably? (3) Do the words 'madman' and 'maniac' mean the same?"

(1) "Mad," in the sense of "angry," is colloquial, and therefore not good literary English. In one meaning the terms "mad" and "insane" are synonymous, but the former word has several other radically different meanings. (2) "Exasperated" and "angry" are not exact synonyms, each word having some meanings that the other has not. (3) "Madman" and "maniac" are synonymous, except that the former word is restricted in its application to men.

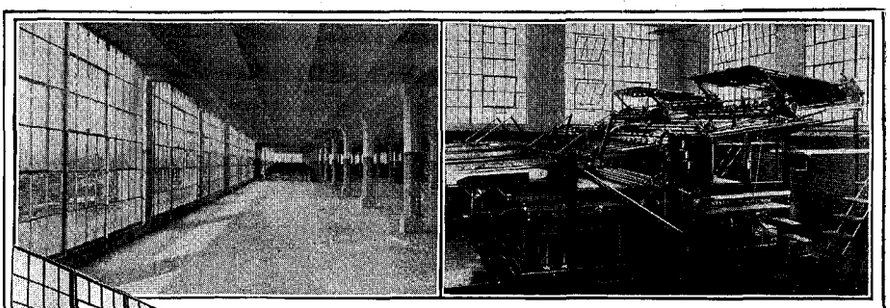
"F. W. D.," Fair Bluff, N. C.—"Which is the proper pronoun to use in the following sentence, 'Dr. Holmes shook hands with the girls, *I* [or *me*] among the rest'?"

"Me" is the correct pronoun to use in this sentence, according to the following rule from Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 46: "Apposition (applying also to pronouns): A noun used to limit, explain, expand, or emphasize the meaning of another noun denoting the same person or thing is put by apposition in the same case (nominative, possessive, or objective)." (See also Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 502: "A noun or a personal pronoun, used to explain a preceding noun or pronoun, is put by apposition in the same case; as, . . . 'Now, therefore, come thou, let *us* make a covenant, *thee* and *me*.'")

Poetry and Fact.—"In your sermon this morning you spoke of a baby as 'a new wave on the ocean of life.'"

"Quite so; a poetical figure."

"Don't you think 'a fresh squall' would have hit the mark better?"—*Boston Transcript.*



Factories Flooded With Daylight

Pay in initial cost and keep on paying in better work and bigger output. Daylight and fresh air make workmen active, industrious and most efficient. **United Steel Sash** for windows cuts the light bill and adds to the dividends.

United Steel SASH

A Solid Steel Sash unweakened by cutting or punching at the joints—Large wide Ventilators, weather-proofed by double circular contact joints—Improved glazing with special Spring Clips—Superior in appearance and finish—Fireproof—Permanent—Economical—used all over the country.

KAHN SYSTEM Building Products

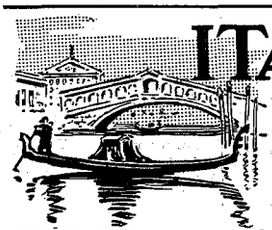
Write today for **free** United Steel Sash Catalog, Estimates, etc.

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL COMPANY
736 Trussed Concrete Building, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Travelers to the Pacific Coast

Note of Correction

The Literary Digest in its Winter Travel Number, issue of December 16th, in speaking of transcontinental routes and famous trains, inadvertently omitted mention of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific's low altitude route, with Chicago-Pacific Coast Service of the "Golden State Limited" and the "Californian"; and also mention of the "Overland Limited" of the Union-Southern-Pacific System, running between Chicago and Californian points. The equipment and service of these trains are superb and we recommend them to the consideration of Literary Digest readers traveling to California and the Pacific Coast.



ITALY and EGYPT

SPECIAL TRIP by the superb transatlantic liner
KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA

the largest and most luxurious steamer of the Hamburg-American service. Equipped with Ritz-Carlton Restaurant, Palm Garden, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevators. Will leave New York, FEBRUARY 14, 1912, stopping at Madeira (12 hrs.), Gibraltar (4 hrs.), Algiers (8 hrs.), Villefranche (14 hrs.), (Nice), Genoa (20 hrs.), Naples (8 hrs.), Port Said (5 days). Steamer returns to New York via Naples and Gibraltar.

To or from Port Said, $165 and up — To or from other ports, $115 and up

West Indies

Around the World

November 12, 1912 (From New York)
February 27, 1913 (From San Francisco)
By the palatial cruising steamer
"VICTORIA LUISE"
(16,500 tons)

Itinerary includes Madeira, Spain, Italy, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Java, Philippines, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands and Overland American Tour, Inland excursions and side trips.

Optional Tours: 17 DAYS IN INDIA / 14 DAYS IN JAPAN

Cost including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore $650 and up — Duration 110 Days

Four Delightful Cruises to the WEST INDIES, PANAMA CANAL, VENEZUELA and BERMUDA

Leaving New York by the Palatial Twin-Screw Steamers: S.S. "VICTORIA LUISE" (16,500 Tons), Feb. 7, March 7, 1912, 25 Days, $175 and up: S.S. MOLTKE (12,500 tons), 28 Days, Feb. 24, 1912, $150 and up; 16 Days, March 26, 1912, $85 and up.

Every Luxury of Travel. Every refinement of Service Insured.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh — 41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

COOK'S TOURS

All Expenses Included

CRUISES to West Indies $85 up, with Panama Canal $125 up, the Mediterranean $325 up, South America $350 up. Choice accommodation available. All prices.

EUROPE Tours including Italy, Riviera, Paris, etc., Feb. 17, Mch. 2, 16, 30, $440 up. Spring and Summer Tours by All Routes.

THE ORIENT Annual Series de Luxe Tours, including Egypt, the Nile, Holy Land, Levant, etc., Jan., Feb., March, $620 up.

JAPAN in Cherry Blossom Season, also to China and Round the World via Siberia. Feb. 28, March 5, April 10, $650 up.

INCLUSIVE INDEPENDENT TOURS For individuals, Families, or Private Parties, arranged for travel in America, the Orient or Europe.

Tours and Tickets to All Winter Resorts.
Send for Program desired.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto, etc.
Cook's Travellers' Cheques are Good All Over the World.

Europe

Numerous Tours of the Highest Class Personally Escorted.

MEDITERRANEAN

March 6th, Italy, Italian Lakes, Riviera. March 16th, Algeria and Tunisia. March 28th, Spain, The Pyrenees, Southern France. April 13th, Italy, Italian Lakes, Switzerland. *Send for Book.*

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
306 Washington St., Boston
225 Fifth Ave., New York
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
Also Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and San Francisco

JAPAN

China and Korea

Covering Cherry Blossom Season and Fete of Flags. Everything highest class. All accommodations engaged months ago. Nothing to do but enjoy beautiful scenes, strange customs and quaint native life.

Leaves San Francisco March 5th
Optional return via Trans-Siberian route. *Send for itinerary.*

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.
Boston New York Philadelphia
Chicago San Francisco Pittsburgh
Los Angeles Detroit

ORIENTAL TOURS

Sailings February to June

A varied series giving the very best of Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. Leader, Dr. A. E. Dunning, former editor of the Congregationalist.

EUROPEAN TOURS

in spring and summer, covering all countries. Wide range of prices.

MOTOR TOURS

Finest individual service.

H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

IT COSTS LESS TO GO TO

SWITZERLAND

than to spend a vacation at some American resorts. Let us show you how.
Write for TRAVEL LETTER No. 4 and the Hotel Guide. No fees
SWISS FEDERAL RAILROAD
241 Fifth Avenue New York City

WHITE STAR LINE

Pleasure Trips Through to Egypt

THE LARGEST BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SHIPS. The Mammoth Steamers

"ADRIATIC" "CEDRIC"

SAILING FROM NEW YORK
Jan. 24 Feb. 21 Mar. 6

Winter Voyages to Italy
The Popular Twin-Screw Steamer
"Canopic" SAILING FROM BOSTON
February 3——March 16

WHITE STAR LINE, 9 B'dway, New York
84 State St., Boston
OFFICES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

THE COLLVER TOURS

"The Best in Travel"

SOUTH AMERICA—the climax in travel. Special tour Feb. 3d, return via Europe without additional charge.
ROUND THE WORLD from San Francisco. Feb. 6th.
JAPAN-CHINA and TRANS-SIBERIA, Feb. 6th.
SEND FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

THE CHAUTAUQUA WAY
To Norway, Russia, Central Europe meets every demand of discriminating travelers for comfort, recreation and intellectual enjoyment. University Extension Tours designed especially for teachers.
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS (Inc.)
Appleton, Wisconsin Marquette Bldg., Chicago

Babcock's European and Orient Tours
Naples to Scotland, 16 weeks $600, or to Ireland, $625. Other tours $235 to $1,000. Organizers of small parties wanted.
1137 Dean Street - - - Brooklyn

46-133 Days EUROPE $300 and up
Including The Mediterranean, British Isles, Continent, North Cape and Midnight Sun, Olympic Games, etc.
STEWART & WOODS
262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CHAUTAUQUA

Travel study in the great cities of Europe.
Summer Tour, Sail June 20 and 29, 1912
Expert leaders, lecturers, preparatory reading
Address Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Europe via Mediterranean Orient Greece
Select spring and summer tours. 60 to 107 days. 14th year. Illustrated booklet with maps.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore.

Mr. Leon Collver leaves Feb. 3 (extra sailing Feb. 10) with a party for **Panama** and **So. America.** 25 or 90 days. Delightful plan. Mr. Collver's personal care, and experience of 20 years ensure the utmost in pleasure and comfort. Address 86 Mount Vernon St., Boston.

Greece — Italy
Sail March 6, 16, 27 or April 9 for Naples to meet our cruising yacht "*Athena.*" Sail April 27 for Naples to visit Italy.
Send for illustrated announcement
Bureau of University Travel, 20 Trinity Pl., Boston

Choice Tours to Europe
Fifth Season. Experienced conductors. Moderate cost. Send for booklet.
The Dean Tours, 161A Devonshire St., Boston

HIGH CLASS FOREIGN TRAVEL

SEVENTEENTH YEAR
Send for illustrated description
Dr. M. M. KUGLER, 7 E. 4th Av., Cincinnati, Ohio

All About **NORWAY** Travel in
Sweden and Denmark
SCANDINAVIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
18 Broadway, New York

HAVANA Our 10-day cruise to Havana gives you **six days at sea**—a delightful journey along the coastwise resorts of the Southern States—and **four days ashore**—time to visit all points of interest. Or for an extended visit, Cuba, and particularly Havana, offers unlimited diversions. Ideal climate, excellent hotels and miles of splendid roadways. Write for booklet.
N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
(Ward Line).
General Offices: Pier 14, E. R., New York.

EUROPE AND ORIENT
31st Season—Limited Parties
Exceptional Advantages
DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE,
148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.

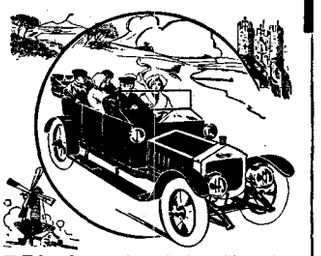
Travel and Resort Directory

AROUND THE WORLD
- 110 DAYS -
S.S. VICTORIA LUISE

$650 AND UP

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N.Y.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

See EUROPE in an AUTO!



BE free from railway trains. Stop when and where you please. Visit historic and picturesque corners seldom reached by ordinary tourist methods. Comfortable inns throughout Europe now cater especially for the ubiquitous motorist. Save Time, save Money, enjoy more and actually

SEE EUROPE!

WE have for Hire the best open and closed Motor Cars for British and Continental Touring at the most reasonable inclusive Tariff in Europe. Literature, detailed itineraries, with copy of **"Through Europe in an Auto,"** free on request. Write us about *everything* to do with Motoring Abroad!

The INTERNATIONAL AUTOTRAVEL SOCIETY
56 to 60, Morning Post Buildings,
The Strand, London, England.

ALTHOUSE'S TOURS

Select Foreign Tours

To the Mediterranean, including the Orient. Also British Isles and Scandinavia. "Around the World." First class. *Exclusive features.*
ALTHOUSE TOURS CO.
1336 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Greece to Scotland Best value ever offered. Co-operative system worth knowing. (12th year.) High grade. Select, Educational, Splendid Leadership. **Europe $225** and up. Small-party organizers wanted. Easy to enroll for us. Prof. and Mrs. Libby, Spartanburg, S. C.

UNIVERSITY PRINTS
2,000 half-tone reproductions of the World's Masterpieces of Art. **One cent** each or 80 cents per hundred. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue. Bureau of Univ. Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston.

EAGER TOURS

High Grade Small, Select Private Parties

Oriental Tour sails March 30, $695. Summer Tours to Europe. Write for Booklets.
EAGER TOURS, 308 N. Charles St., Balto., Md.

EUROPE—ORIENT

Tours De Luxe. Select parties. Also, "Practical Tours."
De POTTER TOURS CO., Ltd. (33d year)
FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK

Europe Orient

Sail February, March, April, May, June, July. Best routes, best management, best testimonials, and the lowest prices in the world.
TEMPLE TOURS, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Classified Columns

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington.

START AN EASY AND LUCRATIVE BUSINESS—We teach you how to establish a successful Collection Business and refer business to you. No capital required. Little competition. Rare opportunities. Write for Free pointers today. American Collection Service, 56 State St., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

GOOD LAND—CHEAP! 2500 acres only $7.50 per acre. Splendid location on Soo Line in Wisconsin near Twin Cities and Duluth-Superior. Touches nine beautiful spring lakes. Ideal tract for stock range or colonization. Easy terms. BAKER, W36, Owner, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

Lucky Sanford, encompassed by glorious rivers, placid lakes, healthful pines, golden groves and scenic beauty. Hunting, cruising, outdoor life. Splendid for winter homes and pleasure. COMMERCIAL CLUB, Sanford, Fla.

BELLPORT, L. I. *90 minutes from* New York. 18 room house for rent, near station; garage and stables, 12 acres, shore front elevation, clear and unobstructed view of Great South Bay. Inquire
OWNER, Literary Digest

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Our Booklet "A" explains the principles of First Farm Mortgage Investments. Large or small amounts—6% net. Send for booklet and list of offerings. E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N. D. Est. 1883. Highest References.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED: Selling agents; exclusive territory; new article. So far every agent successful. 100% profit.
Address M. C. Howard,
25 No. Franklin St., Desk 11, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHERS—for best southern educational institutions, fall term. Oldest, largest, best agency service South. Twentieth Year. Three Agencies, one enrollment. Satisfactory service guaranteed. Enroll now. Sheridan Teachers Agencies, Home Office, Greenwood, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS that protect and pay. Books free. Highest References; best results. Send for list of Inventions Wanted. Send sketch or model for free search. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 622 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS. How to Get Every Dollar Your Invention is worth. Send 8c stamps for new 128-page book of Vital Interest to Inventors.
R. S. & A. B. LACEY
Department 63 Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. OWEN, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR THE DEAF

THOSE WITH IMPERFECT HEARING HEAR INSTANTLY with the Acousticon. For personal use, also for churches and theatre. Special instruments. You must hear before you purchase. Booklet free.
GENERAL ACOUSTIC COMPANY,
211 Beaufort St., Jamaica, New York City.
Paris Branch, 6 Rue D'Hanovre.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPEWRITERS in America. All makes. Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, Remingtons, etc. ½ to ⅓ Mfrs. prices (many less)—Rented anywhere, applying rent on price. First class rebuilt machines—rent one and judge on these most liberal terms. Write for Catalog 125. Typewriter Emporium (Estab. 1892), 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

FOR WRITERS

AUTHORS seeking a publisher for their books should consult
MISS DEAVER
Advice free. Highest references.
1 Madison Avenue New York

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS

WANTED: MOTION PICTURE PLAY WRITERS. Great demand. Big pay. We'll teach you. Address
PICTURE PLAY ASSOCIATION,
San Francisco

HERALDRY

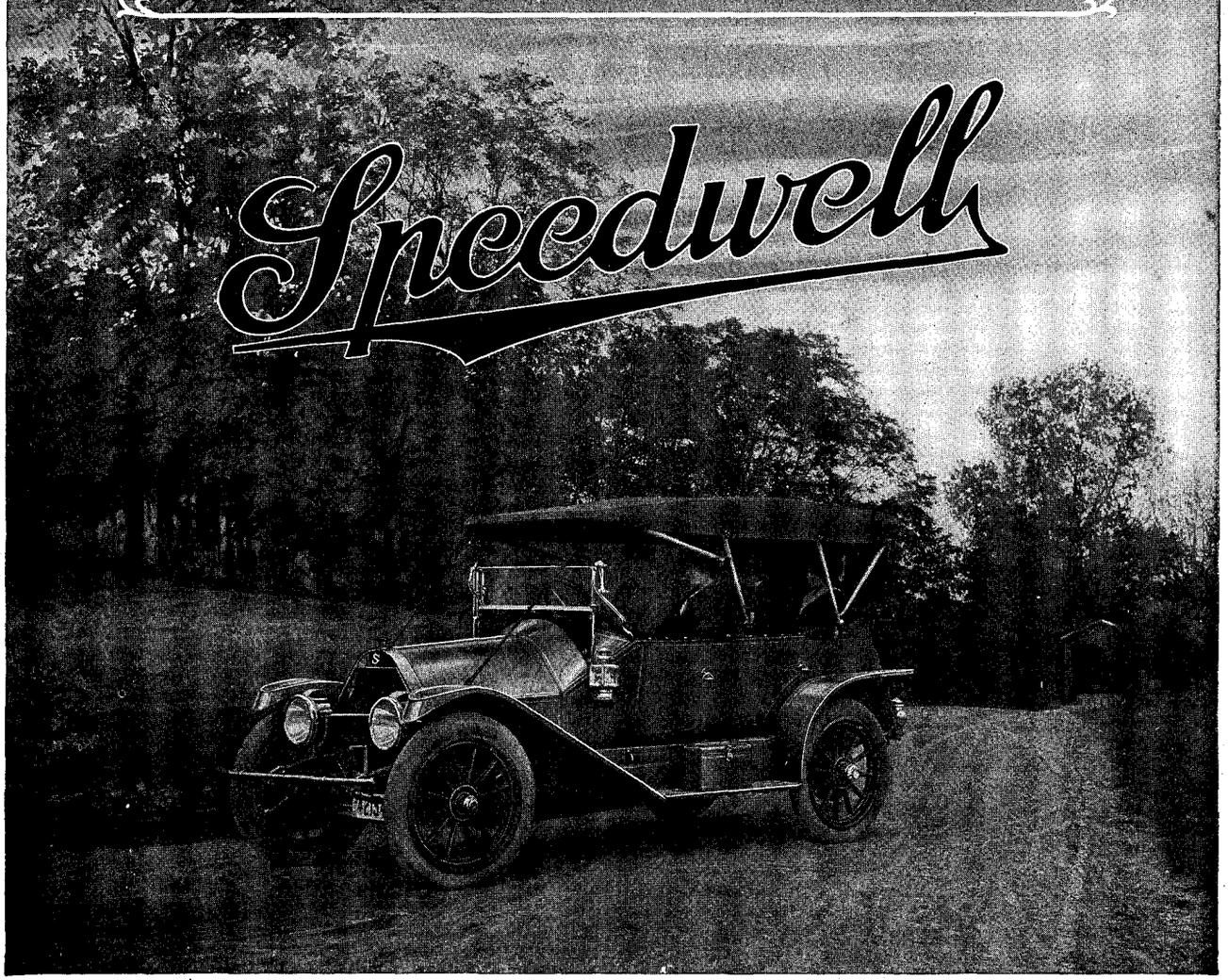
ARMORIAL BEARINGS searched and painted for framing—Heraldic Book-plates—Stationery dies—Lineages bound. Write George D. Todd, editing "Armory and Pedigrees of Canada," 314 Madison Ave., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THERE is no car in America that is better built in any feature—that is more adequate in power—more thorough in its auxiliary equipment—or more complete in those factors which make for luxury than the Speedwell. All cars, with the exception of Models "H" and "J," two-passenger roadsters, are fully equipped—as indicative of Speedwell completeness we mention this standard equipment:

Self starter, full cape top with storm curtains and boot, glass front, Prest-O-Lite tank and full lamp equipment, demountable rims, extra rim and holder for spares, foot rail, robe rail, complete tool kit, repair kit, etc., etc. Send for catalog and supplementary literature.

The Speedwell Motor Car Co., 530 Essex Ave., Dayton, Ohio



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY

NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point in his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. The picture shown herewith from Ridpath's history, the original of which was displayed at the World's Fair at Chicago, marks but ONE EVENT out of THOUSANDS which are fully described in the world-famed publication

Ridpath's History of the World

THE PUBLISHER'S FAILURE placed in our hands the entire unsold edition of this monumental work. Brand new, beautifully bound in Half-Morocco, which we offer to Literary Digest readers.

AT LESS THAN EVEN DAMAGED SETS WERE EVER SOLD

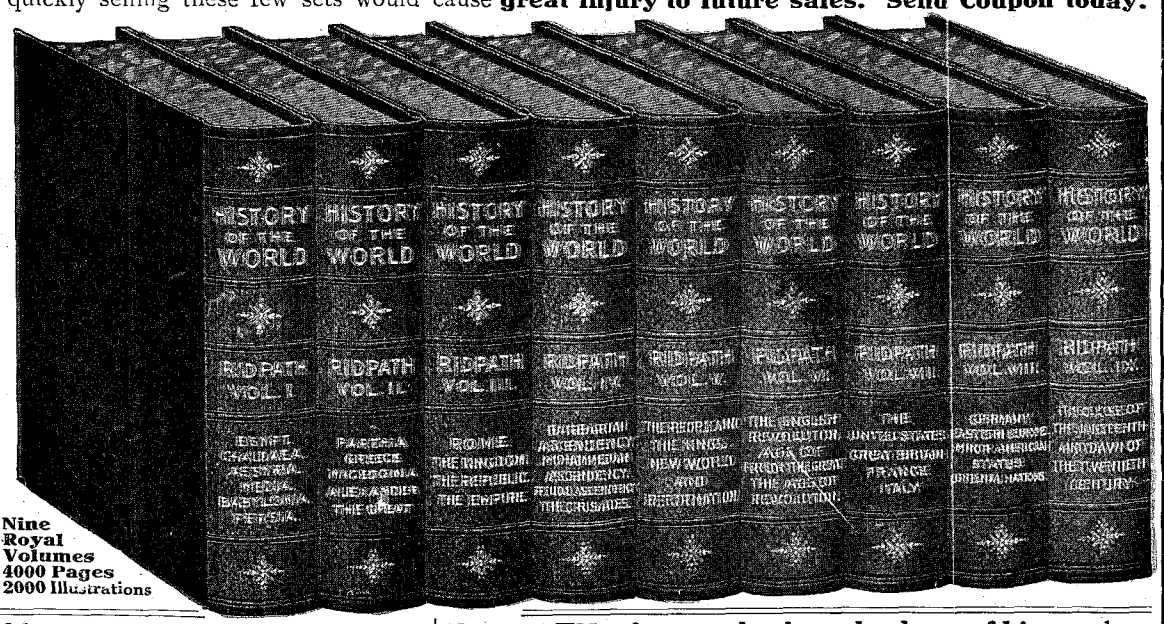
We will **name our price** only in **direct letters** to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the coupon,** write **name** and **address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it.** Dr. Ridpath's family derive their income from his History, and **to print our price broadcast** for the sake of quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales. Send Coupon today.**

President McKinley said: "I am familiar with the merits of Ridpath's History of the World, and cordially commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally."

Prof. Warren, President Boston University, said: "I should be glad to see it placed in the library of every young person in the United States, and even in the English-speaking world."

Prof. Long, Supt. Public Schools, St. Louis, said: "I unhesitatingly commend Dr. Ridpath's History of the World as the ablest work on that subject which I have ever examined. The engravings, maps and charts are alone worth the entire cost of the set."

The Boston Post said: "John Clark Ridpath is above all things an historian. His historical works are accepted as standards in schools and colleges, as well as in business houses and homes. His style is simple, his manner charming."



Nine Royal Volumes 4000 Pages 2000 Illustrations

RIDPATH'S enviable position as an historian is due to his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian has ever equalled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan; to watch that thin line of Greek spearmen work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability and makes history as intensely interesting as the greatest of fiction.

RIDPATH in your home means you need never spend a lonely evening. You can associate with the world's heroes; you can cross the Rubicon with Cæsar, after which Rome was free no more. You can sit at the feet of Socrates, the loftiest genius of the ancient world. It is ennobling to commune with these children of destiny. To be associated with great men and events is to be great oneself, and you will add to your store of knowledge, which is power, and to the richness of your life.

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Grecian and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; of American patriotism and religious freedom, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers every race, every nation, every time, and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence.

RIDPATH throws the mantle of personality over the old heroes of history. Alexander is there; patriot, warrior, statesman, diplomat, crowning the glory of Grecian history. Xerxes from his mountain platform sees Themistocles with three hundred and fifty Greek ships smash his Persian fleet of over a thousand sail and help to mold the language in which this paragraph is written. Rome perches Nero upon the greatest throne on earth and so sets up a poor madman's name to stand for countless centuries as the synonym of savage cruelty. Napoleon fights Waterloo again under your very eyes and reels before the iron fact that at last the end of his gilded dream has come. Washington is there, "four-square to all the winds," grave, thoughtful, proof against the wiles of British strategy and the poisoned darts of false friends, clear-seeing over the heads of his fellow countrymen, and on into another Century, the most colossal world-figure of his time.

1-20-12

FREE COUPON

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION
H. E. SEVER, President
140 So. Dearborn St., Chicago

Please mail without cost to me, your 46-page sample booklet of **Ridpath's History of the World,** containing photogravures of Napoleon and Queen Elizabeth, engravings of Socrates, Cæsar and Shakespeare, map of China and Japan, diagram of Panama Canal, and write me full particulars of your special offer to Literary Digest readers.

NAME.... .. ..

ADDRESS.....

No agent will call. The sample pages are sent by mail

Literary Digest

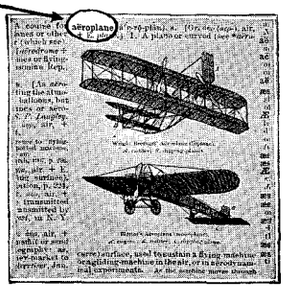
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The day's news and The Century

AEROPLANE
WANTS DAMAGES
Says Machine Wouldn't Fly with Engine Bought Here.
PROBLEM IN AERONAUTICS
Claimants Admit That the Engine Answered Purpose When Tried in Aeroplane of a Different Make—Decision is Reserved

One-third new matter was required to bring The Century up-to-date.

What is an Aeroplane?



The Atlas contains 123 maps and an index of 180,000 place names with latest populations.

Where is Tabriz?

WHEN you read your morning paper do you not find an allusion which you do not fully comprehend? There is war in Persia. Where is that town at which the battle was fought? A picture is stolen from the Louvre. Who painted it and what is its history? The President's message alludes to the decision in the American Tobacco Company's case. What is that decision? You speak glibly of "radium." What is "radium"? Can you define it? You are speaking of your new suit. Do you say the "sit" or the "set" of the suit?

Do not think of The Century as a set of books to round out your library. Think of it as a daily help in reading your newspaper, in following your vocation, in enjoying your hobby, or sport, or recreation.

The Century Dictionary Cyclopedia & Atlas

The Century is our greatest work of reference because it can be used by you in more ways than any other kind of cyclopedia. The information it contains is not only the latest and the most accurate, but it is the most accessible.

When The Century was planned over twenty years ago it was based on an idea that had never been tried—the idea of putting into one work all the kinds of books of reference that had been found necessary to the intelligent man, and arranging these on a system by which every fact contained in its volumes could be found instantly. That is why it is something more than a cyclopedia, just as it is something more than a dictionary and something more than an atlas. It is a cyclopedia arranged on a dictionary plan; it is a dictionary arranged on a cyclopedia plan; it is an atlas arranged on the plan of both. It is the last word of the most eminent authority on each of the subjects which it covers, and it covers every subject known to art, science, literature and history that can be expressed in printed words.

All this has been gathered together, carefully edited, intelligently condensed, copiously illustrated and permanently bound so that it is at once a set of books of which any library may be proud and a necessary assistant to both the practical man and the special student.

The new and enlarged edition of The Century Dictionary, Cyclopedia and Atlas has required nearly one-third new matter to bring it up-to-date. In the twenty years since its first publication this world has developed so rapidly, so many discoveries, inventions, explorations and investigations have gone forward, that the sum of the world's knowledge has increased one-third. This is the real world. While you live, work and have your being in it you need this knowledge to help you to understand it better. Education is largely the understanding of such things as The Century explains.

This work is so great that no advertisement can begin to give an idea of its scope. A mere description of what The Century is occupies a good sized book. No one should finish reading this advertisement without having arrived at the determination to send for this book which, with its complete list of general subjects, its specimen pages of illustration in black and white and in color, its list of the names of the noted editors who have made The Century possible, and with its sample pages taken from different parts of The Century, will give you some idea why the purchase of The Century is the next most important step that you can take.

For full information about The Century detach this coupon and send it to-day

TEAR OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

Use this Coupon to ask for information

THE CENTURY CO.
Union Square
New York City

Send me to-day full information about the new edition of The Century Dictionary, Cyclopedia and Atlas, with the understanding that this request incurs no obligation or expense on my part.

Name.....

Street.....

Town.....*State*.....

L.D. 1-20-12

THE CENTURY CO., Union Sq., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Gov. Wilson's "Cocked-Hat" Letter 101
The Opposition to Judge Hook 103
Loosening New York's Financial Grip 104
To Dam the Interstate Flow of Drink 106
Confessions of Carnegie 107

FOREIGN COMMENT:

England's Duty in Persia 109
A Holy Alliance Against Portugal 111
Dr. Sun's Small Beginnings 112

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Man as a Living Memory 113
Electric Burns 113
A Parisian Mirage 114

SCIENCE AND INVENTION (*Continued*): PAGE

Some Useless Foods 114
Celestial Electric River-systems 115
The Wonderland of Biology 116
Foreign Pavements 116
Studies of the Primitive Mind 117

LETTERS AND ART:

Does "Shakespeare Spell Ruin"? 118
Mr. Wells Confessing 119
Home Honors for a Prophet 120

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE:

Giving Back their Childhood 122
Last Stages of the Oxford Movement 123

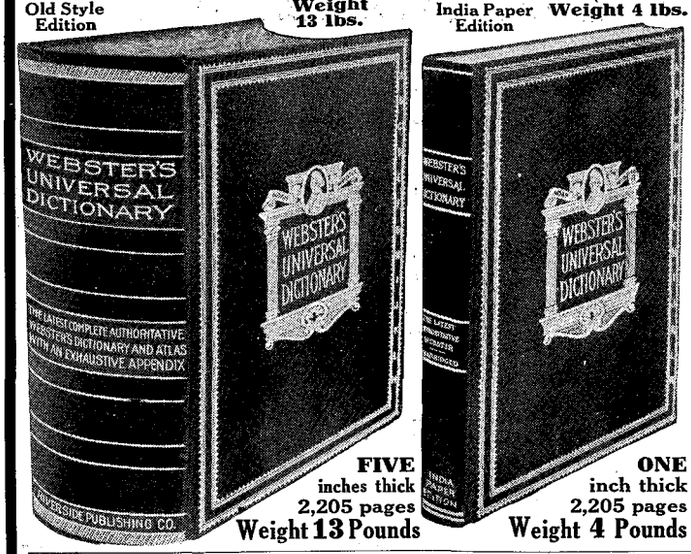
MISCELLANEOUS 126–141

INDIA PAPER EDITION

Webster's Universal Dictionary

Complete and Unabridged

This is the greatest innovation in the history of book making. The exclamation of everyone is: "Why has it never been done before?" Who has not wished for a dictionary in a more handy form when lugging the heavy, cumbersome unabridged dictionary from the library, or holding it in one's lap? All this is forever eliminated by the printing of the complete work on India paper. Read our offer below.


Old Style Edition
Weight 13 lbs.
India Paper Edition
Weight 4 lbs.
WEBSTER'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY
THE LATEST COMPLETE AUTHORITATIVE WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY AND ATLAS WITH AN EXHAUSTIVE APPENDIX
RIVERSIDE PUBLISHING CO.
FIVE inches thick 2,205 pages Weight 13 Pounds
ONE inch thick 2,205 pages Weight 4 Pounds

Fifteen Books In One

1. Complete Dictionary of English Language
2. Modern Gazetteer of the World
3. Dictionary of Authors with Works
4. Dictionary of Names in Fiction
5. Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases
6. Dictionary of Scripture Proper Names
7. Dictionary of Greek and Latin Names
8. Dictionary of Abbreviations
9. Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography
10. Signs and Symbols Used in Printing
11. Marks Used in Proof-reading
12. Values of Standard Foreign Coins
13. List of Amended Spellings
14. Faulty Diction and How to Correct It
15. Atlas of the World. 64 Maps

Before Publication Offer

WE will enter your order for this beautiful India paper Dictionary, bound in full flexible leather, and ship for your examination, for a payment of $1.00 on approval and $2.00 per month thereafter for **seven months**, until our **Special Before Publication Price** of $15.00 is paid. This price is strictly limited to the small edition now being printed. We fill orders in rotation, just as soon as the books are ready for shipment.

Request for Examination

The Riverside Publishing Co., Lit. Dig. 1-20-12.
Marquette Building, Chicago.

Please ship for my examination Webster's Universal Dictionary, India Paper Edition, patent thumb index, bound in full flexible leather. If after five days' examination I am entirely satisfied with the work, I will send you $1.00 as first payment and $2.00 per month thereafter for seven months until your **Special Before Publication Price** of $15.00 is paid. If not satisfactory I will notify you within five days and return as soon as I receive shipping instructions.

Name_____

Address_____

Occupation_____

India Paper Edition

WEBSTER'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY printed on India paper is not yet off the press. There are only a few paper mills in the world equipped for the manufacture of India paper, and our importation is direct from England. The complete Dictionary of 2,205 pages, bound in full flexible leather, makes a volume only **one inch thick.** It is set from new type. New plates. Thousands of new words. This dictionary is not published by the original publishers of Webster's dictionary, or by their successors, but is an entirely new work. This beautiful India paper edition is bound in such a manner as may enable the reader to fold it back to back and hold the complete dictionary in one hand as you would a magazine. The illustration shows the dictionary printed on regular book paper, full leather binding, and the **same work** with the **same number of pages** printed on India paper. **Take your choice.**

In this **advance offer by mail** a very **substantial saving** may be had by our customers since no agent's commission or dealer's profit will be involved in the transaction. **Mail attached coupon promptly.**

THE PIONEER

By William A. McKeever

An enticing story of the making of Kansas—of the privation and courage of a pioneer youth; of the sweetness and steadfastness of a pioneer maiden; of the love, hope, and final triumph of the two as life companions. Beautifully bound and illustrated.

"Once through, you turn again to enjoy its subtle pioneer and sweetness."

Professor McKeever (Manhattan, Kan.) is known to millions of people in the United States and abroad through his Bulletins on Boys and Girls—"The Cigarette Smoking Boy," "Teaching the Boy to Save," "A Better Crop of Boys and Girls," etc. ***The Pioneer*** is 75c by mail.

CRANE & COMPANY, Dept. M, Topeka, Kansas

LAW

STUDY AT HOME

Graduate correspondence students most successful at bar examination. Write today for proof and our free 112-page catalog. We make your home a university. Leading home-study law course in America. Our own modern text—prepared by deans and professors from the big law colleges—**Harvard, Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Stanford and others.** Very low cost and easy terms. Also business law. We guarantee to coach free a graduate failing to pass any bar exam. **LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Box 2379, Chicago, Ill.**

A Godsend to Readers

Don't fill your library and empty your pockets by buying books you will read once. Don't buy to sell second-hand or force on a friend. We loan tons of the best books by mail; you can buy or return them. We plan short reading courses free. Business; self-help; health; amusements; house, home and field; public questions; writing and speaking; occultism; new thought; science; religion, etc. Ask for lists and bi-weekly Library Critic.

Oriental Esoteric Library, 126 Washington, D. C.

STUDY LAW — **High-Grade Instruction by Correspondence**

Prepares for the bar. Three Courses: College, Post-Graduate and Business Law. Nineteenth year. Classes begin each month. Send for catalog giving rules for admission to the bar of the several states.

Chicago Correspondence School of Law
552 Reaper Block, Chicago

SCHOOL BOOKS
LIBRARY AND REFERENCE BOOKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

YOU can Buy School Books at Wholesale Prices from the "Big Book Store" in Chicago. Also Library and Self-Instruction Books, PLAYS, Speakers, Dialogs, Teachers' and Students' Helps and School and Kindergarten Supplies. Send for complete illustrated Catalog.
Hall & McCreary 428S. Wabash Av. Chicago.

WHAT 15 CENTS WILL DO

The little matter of 15 cents in stamps will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation, and now in its 18th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15 cents to show that you might like such a paper as this, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15 cents does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in NEW FRIENDS. Address

THE PATHFINDER, Box L, Washington, D. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED